

Prussian Cavalry of the Napoleonic Wars (1): 1792-1807



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Colour plates by BRYAN FOSTEN

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Introduction

When Frederick II (later known as Frederick the Great) came to the throne in 1740, he had three advantages for which he owed thanks to his father, the three tools he was to use to fashion his small, poor, central European principality into a great power: a modern, well-organised state; full coffers; and a properly trained and equipped army. Frederick's father, Frederick William I (also known as the 'Soldier-King') had greatly expanded his small state's military forces, and had streamlined its military and taxation systems so effectively that Brandenburg-Prussia could support on its limited resources an army which could match those of the great powers. Frederick William had used his army sparingly, and left it in fine condition to his son. Frederick II hardly waited until his father was dead and buried before embarking on an adventurist war with Austria, conquering Silesia; and then all but ruining his kingdom in the Seven Years' War before establishing it as a great power on the continent of Europe.

Frederick's cavalry, lacking experience of warfare, performed so poorly in the First Silesian War (1741-42) that every possible effort was made to get it up to scratch; and it was not long before Frederick's horsemen earned their laurels. At Hohenfriedberg in 1745 the famous charge of the Aansbach-Bayreuth Dragoons smashed the Austrian army, taking hundreds of prisoners along with a forest of colours and a wealth of other trophies. Under a leader as renowned as Seydlitz, the Prussian cavalry achieved the nearest to a state of perfection that it was ever going to. So great was its reputation in the Seven Years' War that Napoleon made a special point of warning his men at the beginning of the 1806 campaign to beware of the Prussian cavalry. However, their performance in

that campaign proved something of a disappointment; nor was there much improvement in the latter years of the Napoleonic Wars, although the cavalry did record odd moments of glory. The possible reasons for this decline are examined in this work.

Cuirassier Regiment von Malschitzky (No. 2), 1800—the 'Yellow Cuirassiers'. Yellow tunics with dark crimson facings, white breeches; the officer on the left has silver braid trim on his tunic. The sabretasche has a white trim. (Ramm)



Organisation

Cuirassiers

From 1786 there were 13 cuirassier regiments, 12 of which consisted of five squadrons, each of two companies. The remaining cuirassier regiment, the Garde du Corps, consisted of three squadrons, also of two companies each. An Instruction of 6 March 1787 set the strength of the cuirassier regiments at: 37 officers (Regiment Gendarmes had 40 until 1803), 80 NCOs, 11 trumpeters, 660 privates and 60 reserves. The Garde du Corps had 24 officers, 48 NCOs, eight musicians and 522 privates. An Instruction of 24 June 1789 ordered the abolition of the practice of dividing the cuirassier squadrons into companies; only in the Regiment Gendarmes

Gala uniform, Cuirassier Regiments No. 1 and No. 2, 1800. Both officers have white tunics and breeches, but pale straw-coloured waistcoats; the facings are poppy-red and dark crimson respectively, and the embroidery is silver. (Ramm)



and Garde du Corps was this practice retained. This re-organisation was carried out only after the company commanders had retired or been promoted, and thus continued until the end of the century. At the same time, the strength of the cuirassier regiments was brought into line with that of the dragoons (see below). On 17 July 1798 the strength of the Garde du Corps was increased to five squadrons.

For an outline of the cuirassier regiments which existed during the period in question, see the relevant chart.

Dragoons

From 1786, there were 12 dragoon regiments, ten of five squadrons each and two of ten squadrons. In 1787 the strength of these regiments was set at 37 officers, 75 NCOs, 16 trumpeters, 660 privates and 60 reserves. Both the regiments with ten squadrons had double these numbers. In time of war, the depot of six officers and one trumpeter was augmented by ten NCOs and 120 privates. In 1802, a 13th Dragoon Regiment was raised, and in 1803 another.

For an outline of the dragoon regiments which existed during the period in question, see the relevant chart.

Hussars

From 1786 there were ten hussar regiments, including the Bosniak Corps, each of ten squadrons and also two hussar commands. From 1787 an hussar regiment consisted of 51 officers, 150 NCOs, 30 trumpeters (Regiment No. 5 had a kettle-drummer) and 1,320 privates. By 1797 there were ten regiments of hussars including the Bosniak Regiment, one hussar battalion, one Tartar *pulk* and two hussar commandos. In October 1806 there were nine regiments of hussars, each of ten squadrons; one hussar battalion of five squadrons; one Towarczy (lancer) regiment of ten squadrons; one battalion of five squadrons and two hussar commandos.

For an outline of the hussar units which existed during the period in question, see the relevant chart.

The strengths of the cavalry formations in 1806 are also given below in tabular form:

Cavalry in 1806

Field Strength:

No. of Sqs.	Type of Unit	Officers	NCOs	Trumpeters	Privates	Total
5	Regt. Garde du Corps	37	70	12	660	779
5	Regt. Gensdarmes	34	80	11	720	845
5 × 11	Cuirassier Regts.	31	75	15	720	841
10 × 10	Dragoon Regts. Königin & Auer	63	150	29	1440	1682
5 × 12	Dragoon Regts.	31	75	15	720	841
10 × 9	Hussar Regts.	45	150	28	1320	1543
5	Huss. Batt. Bila	22	75	14	660	771
10	Regt. Towarczys	51	100	20	1080	1251
5	Batt. Towarczys	26	50	10	540	626
—	Berlin Hussar Commando	1	—	—	12	13
—	Magdeburg Hussar Commando	1	1	—	10	12

Tactics

Drill Regulations

New regulations for the cavalry were worked out by a commission headed by Gen. von Prittwitz and founded on 5 February 1792. However, the outbreak of the Revolutionary Wars delayed their being brought into force. The Regulations for the cuirassier and dragoon regiments were finally published on 6 February 1796, those for the hussars and Bosniaks on 25 June 1796. These Regulations were preceded and announced by a number of other documents, including a long Cabinet Order dated 13 April 1788 which introduced a series of alterations; on 12 March 1790, an 'Instruction for the Cavalry Regiments regarding Order and Training of the Men in the Field'; and on 7 May 1790, the 'Regulations for the Royal Prussian Cavalry in the Field'.

Mounted training was greatly improved as a result of these amendments, because the horses were now carefully schooled (except for those of the hussars, whose small horses were not suited to such training, and because the hussars were still regarded as irregular cavalry).



Hussar Regiment No. 2, 1800: trooper (left) and officer. Red dolmans, blue pelisses, white or silver cords, white breeches. In the wars of the French Revolution this regiment alone captured two enemy colours, 15 cannon, two howitzers, 29 ammunition wagons, two field smithies, 60 baggage wagons, two limbers, 450 horses and 1,500 prisoners. (Ramm)

The Cabinet Order of 13 April 1788 specified that the cuirassier and dragoon squadrons should not be more than 48 files strong; the Garde du Corps was to be 58 files strong, and the hussars 44. The first three troops formed up in four ranks on special parades, and the fourth in two ranks—in time of war the latter received 12 reserves. Normally, the troops formed up in three ranks and the third rank contained the remounts, sub-standard and sick horses. Counter-marching was abolished, and instead the troops wheeled to the left or right. Inversion was not to be avoided, and thus attacking with an inverted front was permitted. Outflanking or deploying was no longer to be done by twos, but by quarter-troops or threes. When closing ranks for an attack, the second rank was to

close up to the left on the gaps in the front rank. Dismounted drill was greatly simplified. Types of firing were restricted to fire by section and fire by files. The first rank no longer kneeled. Fire when advancing or retiring was dropped. Dismounted action was limited to the squadron.

The Regulations of 7 May 1790 dealt with matters like camps, saddling and packing, guard duties, patrols, pickets, security on the march, occupying a village in order to defend it, foraging and behaviour in combat. Special emphasis was placed on rallying after a fight and keeping a formed support for that purpose. In a successful attack, the object was to win ground, to weaken the enemy and to keep as many as possible of one's own men in the fight, so the taking of prisoners and booty was to be avoided. When attacking enemy cavalry,

Hussar-Regiment von Suter (No. 5), 1800: trooper (left) and officer. Black dolmans with white cords, red collars and cuffs, black pelisses. The trooper has a red-and-white waist sash, the officer silver-and-black and silver cords. This regiment fought in Poland in 1794. (Ramm)



it was recommended to get as close as possible to the enemy at a trot, thus maintaining closed ranks, keeping the squadrons under control, and preventing horses from becoming blown.

The new Regulations of 1796 combined many of the earlier reforms, and differed from the earlier Regulations of 1743 on a number of points, including the forming up in two ranks instead of three, riding stirrup to stirrup instead of knee to knee, and so on.

The methods of firing mentioned above were retained, along with battalion volleys by the hussars. Turns were done by twos or by fours, or even by troops and half-troops. When wheeling by troops or squadrons, the pivot flank stood while the outside flank galloped. The regiment could also wheel on the centre by inverting some of the troops. After wheeling, the unit would halt and dress ranks. There were a number of types of attack including: regiment, line, echelon, dispersed, without the fourth troop, inverted, reversed, with three ranks and on infantry. When attacking, the gallop was to be as short as possible, and only when 100 paces from the enemy was it speeded up on the signal '*Fanfaro*' ('Charge').

Greater responsibility for supervising the care of the horses was given to the officers, and a special detail of NCOs was formed to inspect them daily. If a squadron was seen to have horses in poor condition when on a march, then the officers were brought to account for it.

The NCOs were instructed to refrain from using insulting language to the men, and could be severely punished for any physical abuse; NCOs who offended this rule three times could be cashiered. Only the squadron commander could order a whipping, and then no more than 30 strokes were allowed. This punishment was to be carried out in front of the squadron or on guard parade.

NCOs with the right qualities and of good service could be commissioned.

The training time for new recruits was set at six weeks for learning dismounted drill before the training on horseback.

Forming Up

Each squadron was to consist of 48 files, and the importance of this frontage was stressed in an Instruction of 10 April 1790. The third rank was to

consist only of any men in excess of the 96 of the front two ranks. The men of the third rank were to be used mainly for detachments, patrols, etc. The tactical formations had altered little from the days of Frederick the Great.

The interval maintained between the ranks was two lengths, which was closed to one pace when manoeuvring. On the attack, the second rank aligned itself with the gaps in the first. It was exceptional for the third rank to be used closed up with the other two in battle conditions. The men on the flanks were usually armed with carbines, and thus known as 'carabineers'. Each cuirassier squadron had ten men armed with rifled carbines (the dragoons and hussars had 12) and these were trained marksmen specially selected as potential NCO material. The NCOs were positioned on the right flank of every platoon and the left of the squadron, with the senior NCOs filling the gaps between the ranks, and with one behind every platoon. The standard bearer rode on the right flank of the 3rd Platoon. Each line squadron had a standard; the hussars, however, had none. The lancers (Towarczys, and previously the Bosniaks) had the so-called 'squadron lance', which had a larger pennant. On the attack, the standard fell back into the second rank. The officers, normally positioned in front of the platoons, spread out as follows when attacking: the squadron commander 15 paces in front of its centre, behind him the senior officer, a further officer behind him, and one officer in front of the second file of each flank; any remaining officers rode in front of the standard.

Sections

Every platoon was divided into fours and twos. Under Frederick the Great, an about face had been carried out by fours from each rank, a turn by rank in twos, by two ranks in fours. When the ranks were closed up, the first number of the second rank had to fall back somewhat to allow his neighbour to turn properly. But since the width of two horses facing to the front is less than the length of a horse, the sections could not all turn at the same time—one flank rode while the other had to remain stationary. That is why, from 1788, it was ordered that for outflanking or deploying, turning by twos was to be abandoned in favour of turning by threes or quarter-platoons. This amendment caused great con-



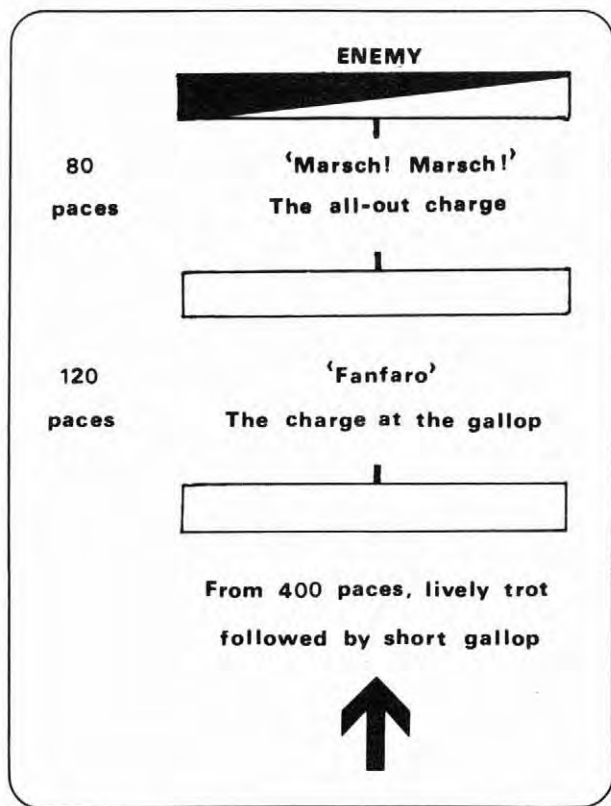
Dragoon Regiment Graf von Herzberg (No. 9), 1800: officer (left) and trooper. Blue uniform and facings, white loops (trooper), silver embroidery (officer). White waistcoat and breeches. This unit fought in Poland in 1794, and at Halle and Luebeck in 1806. (Ramm)

trovery, and the Regulations of 1796 retained the old sections of four. However, some regiments such as the Garde du Corps kept the new sections of three, and the Instruction of 1810 introduced that practice to the entire cavalry.

Deploying

For marching and fighting on a restricted front, the squadron was usually formed in a column half a platoon wide. In the proximity of the enemy, the platoon column was favoured. Deployment from the platoon column was carried out as follows: the second platoon moved forwards, the first made room for it by turning to the right at a gallop, while the remaining two deployed to the left.

The column of squadrons, i.e. an entire regiment with the squadrons one behind the other, was seen only as a temporary formation prior to forming line. It was usual to form line relatively early. In Frederick's time there had been moves towards the use of squadrons in platoon columns formed up



This shows the stages of the advance to contact as outlined in the 1796 Regulations. The attacking cavalry committed themselves at least 600 paces before contact with the enemy. The first 400 or so paces of the attack were at a lively trot, moving into a short final gallop. The charge ('*Fanfaro*') was then blown, after which there was no going back. At about 80 paces from the enemy, full rein was given; with any luck, the enemy would turn tail and run. Throughout the 600 or so paces of this attack, there would be no possibility of a deviation in course.

alongside each other, but by 1806 this more manoeuvrable formation had been entirely forgotten.

Attacking

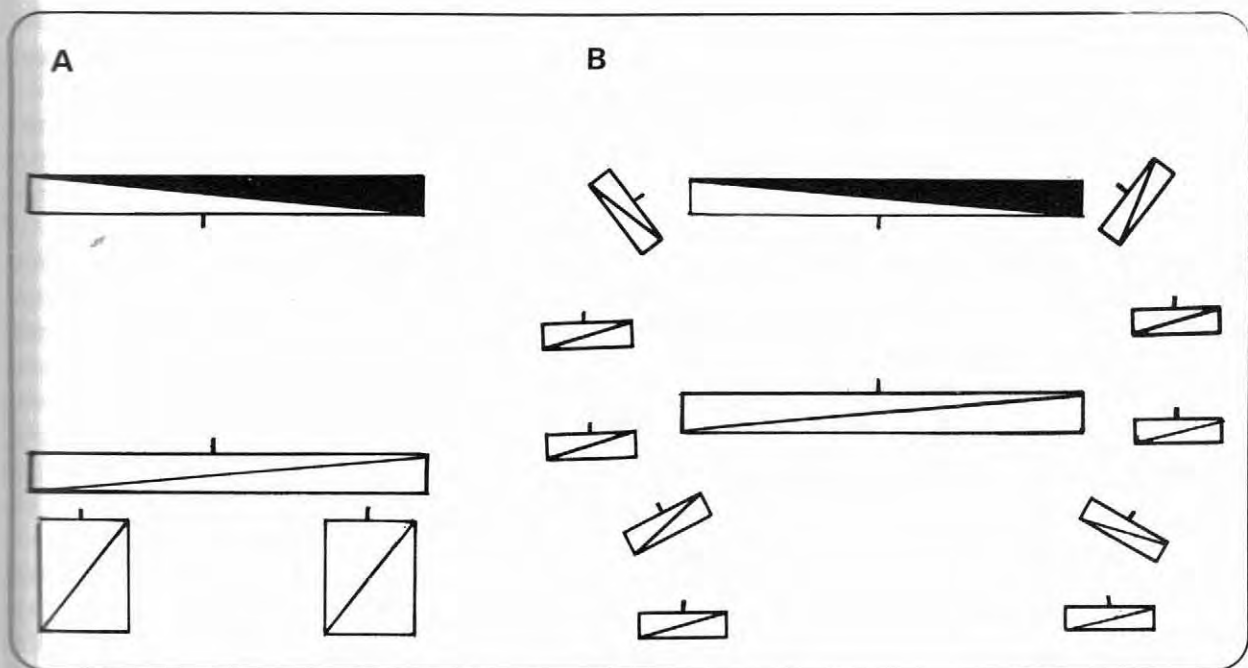
As mentioned above, the regulations of the late 18th century emphasised a measured approach to the attack and limited the all-out charge to as short a distance as possible from the enemy, thereby maintaining the closed ranks and the freshness of the horses for as long as possible. The Regulations of 1796 outline the stages of a cavalry charge. There should be 20 to 30 paces approach before commencing a moderate trot. Two-thirds of the terrain should be covered at a lively trot, but without use of the spur. Then comes a short gallop. Two hundred paces from the enemy, the gallop is

speeded up and the signal to charge—the '*Fanfaro*'—is blown. At 80 paces, the commander of the regiment lifts his sword and orders the charge by shouting: '*Marsch! Marsch!*' The squadron commanders do likewise, the men raise their swords above their heads, and the regiment presses home with a rapid gallop.

One form of attack was the 'line attack' in which the squadrons of a regiment were formed up in a single line. There were a number of difficulties created by such a tactic. The smallest impediment on the terrain could cause disorder in the ranks. Once the line had started to pick up speed, it was no longer possible to manoeuvre and outflank the enemy. If the attack was successful and drove the enemy back, then it was difficult to restore order quickly enough to prevent the enemy's second line from pressing home a counter-attack. If, on the other hand, the attack were repelled, then one's own first line would be thrown back into the second, causing both to become disordered. It is therefore no surprise to find that the 'line attack' gradually fell into disfavour and was hardly ever used on the field of battle.

The terrain of many of the battles in this period prevented cavalry attacks on such a wide front from being executed. Attacks then tended to be made with only a few squadrons. A favoured method of avoiding the disadvantages of the 'line attack' while at the same time retaining some of the morale effect of horsemen thundering along on a wide front was the use of the 'echelon attack'. This formation had been in use from the earliest days of Frederick the Great's reign. The Regulations of 1796 favoured an interval of 30 paces between the waves of the echelon. It was much easier to outflank the enemy with such a formation. The greatest advantage with the echelon formation was that the regiment always had a squadron or two uncommitted. Unfortunately, in 1806 there was a tendency to keep so many squadrons uncommitted that the attacks were not strong enough in the first place.

Attacks with larger bodies of cavalry had some interesting tactical variations. The cuirassiers and dragoons were now considered as the 'line' or 'battle cavalry'. The hussars, mounted on lighter horses, were not considered suitable for use in the front line of the battlefield; instead, they were deployed on the flanks of the cavalry line. Being formed in columns



These diagrams show the so-called 'attack on flanks and rear'. The line cavalry were drawn up to attack the enemy with the hussars hidden behind them in column. At an opportune moment during the advance to contact, (e.g. when the enemy appeared to have committed themselves) the hussars then commenced their attack by squadron as shown on B.

of five or ten squadrons, they were hidden behind the 'battle cavalry'. Once the order for the gallop was given, these squadrons deployed, usually in two lines, and made the so-called 'attack on flanks and rear' in which, squadron by squadron, they manoeuvred into the flanks and rear of the enemy, or were used in waves to counter an enemy flanking move. The intention was to make the flanking attack at the most opportune moment and thereby to surprise the enemy.

Another form of attack was the 'attack with three ranks'. Despite its name, this was in fact an attack with two ranks, but with the third formed up on the flanks. The third rank was formed by taking four files from the left flank of each troop. The line was then closed on the middle. When trotting, the third rank of the two centre squadrons formed up in two ranks on the flanks. Once the gallop to contact was started, these sections were to turn to the left and right and take the enemy in the flank and rear, rather like the hussars in larger scale cavalry actions.

The essential principle of attacking infantry was never to attack formations still standing, but only those falling back. If the enemy were in chequer-board formation or in squares, then the moment of breakthrough should be so timed that the cavalry should not receive any flanking fire. The squadrons

ought to attack the corners of the squares or the flanks of lines so that they received a minimum of defensive fire. Flankers could also be used to provoke the infantry into firing, and then the main body could press home before the enemy had had a chance to reload. Hussars could also be used instead of flankers, riding in loose order in front of line cavalry, taking the fire and then swerving to the left and right, letting the line cavalry press the attack home. Unfortunately, the hussar horses got so used to wheeling when fired at that there were occasions when they did so too early or when not required.

The 'attack in column', that is with the squadrons of a regiment one behind the other, was a formation used mainly against infantry, often in co-ordination with an attack by one's own infantry. Once the enemy showed signs of wavering, the cavalry could move through holes in his line and thereby gain his rear.

An important part of cavalry training was rallying after an attack, and pursuing the enemy. Obviously, the quicker this could be done, the quicker the advantage gained could be exploited.

Rallying was practised by dispersing the men and on the signal '*Appell*', bringing them back together in two ranks around the standard. The Regulations of 1796 emphasised that a pursuit was not to be carried out by the entire squadron, but only by the fourth troop, or, if hussars or Bosniaks were available, then by them. The remainder of the cavalry was to be re-formed rapidly so that it could be used again, especially against any bodies of enemy cavalry still offering resistance.

The hussars were allowed to pass through intervals made either by moving the even-numbered squadrons 50 paces forward or by moving the fourth troops of the line squadrons and having the hussars pass through the gaps in column of troops. In the first case, the hussar squadrons

Gala uniform, Hussar Regiment No. 2, 1800. On the first day of the parade, the three senior officers of each squadron of this regiment wore a tiger-skin, and the squadron commanders eagle feathers on their hats. All officers wore yellow boots on such occasions. (Ramm)



turned to the left and right and dissolved their formation for the pursuit. The odd-numbered hussar squadrons followed in close order at 200 paces' distance. In the second case, if there were as many squadrons of line cavalry as hussars, then only the first two troops of the hussars would deploy into loose order. The others would remain formed and follow at 200 paces. Were formed enemy cavalry to counter-attack, then the hussars were to re-form and fall back behind the line cavalry. The pursuing troops were to fire their pistols at the enemy, the two ranks alternating. Firing was considered more likely to cause the enemy to panic than sword blows.

Flanking

Flankers, or skirmishers, were an important part of the cavalry squadron. Part of their tasks have been mentioned above. Each squadron had ten (or in the case of the hussars and dragoons, 12) trained marksmen armed with rifled carbines. These men were seen as being potential NCO material. On the field of battle they were used as scouts, usually in detachments of one NCO and six to 12 men; occasionally an officer would take ten or 20 carabineers on reconnaissance. (However, such activities did not help much in the fog at the Battle of Auerstedt on 14 October 1806.)

These carabineers were also required to fend off enemy flankers, cover any retreat, and so on, with four men covering about 100 paces. The deployment of a corps would be covered by a skirmish line of cavalry flankers and light infantry. One favoured tactic was for the cavalry flankers to lure the enemy on to hidden infantry snipers. The snipers were to be supported at a distance by small bodies of cavalry. The ability to act as flankers was required of all hussars. Those not armed with carbines used their pistols. The sword hung from the wrist on a strap. Flankers were trained to keep on the move, thus offering the enemy a poor target. The men operated in pairs, one firing, the other covering him while he reloaded; the second man then fired himself. Skirmishing cavalry were known to throw^oformed infantry into panic and disorder. Three hussar regiments—Prittwitz, Schimmelpfennig and Usedom—carried short carbines which were ideal for flanking, as they could be fired with one hand.

Dismounted Service

Dismounted service by cavalry was in decline, and more emphasis was being placed on firing from the saddle. Frederick the Great expected his dragoons to fight on foot as well as his infantry. The hussars were also known to fight on foot, but the cuirassiers were expressly excluded from so doing.

From 1787, fighting and firing on foot in three ranks was abolished in favour of two; from 1788, dismounted drill was greatly simplified. The Regulations of 1796 mention the so-called 'Bridge Manoeuvre' in which, when retiring over a bridge or through a narrow passage, half or even all of the flank squadrons would be sent over and dismounted, covering the withdrawal with carbine fire. However, as the range of such weapons was no more than 150 paces (in the case of the short carbine, 80), such fire was largely ineffective. The long smoothbore carbines carried by the cuirassiers tended to become bent and twisted by the way they were strapped on the horse and by bumping into other horses. When carried on the hook of the carbine strap, as they were in action, they were all the more easily damaged.

Field Service

Training for service in the field was very limited. It consisted of small 'manoeuvres' each autumn, which taught but little. A decade of peace prior to 1806 gave the cavalry no experience of the practical necessities of warfare—patrols, raids, ambushes—and thus this arm had grown flabby, and performed relatively poorly in 1806.

The Regulations for Field Service of 1790 and the relevant Appendix to the Hussar Regulations of 1796 were excellent documents, well written and full of practical suggestions. But they tended to harp back to the Seven Years' War and the War of the Bavarian Succession rather than to take account of subsequent progress and changes in warfare, and dealt as a consequence with such actions as escorting the baggage trains, raids on enemy baggage columns, attacks on his quarters, winter deployment, etc.

Rather than dwell at length on those regulations irrelevant to the campaign of 1806, it would be of greater interest to concentrate instead on the pertinent sections:

When in proximity to the enemy, the cavalry



Officers, Garde du Corps, in the last years of Frederick the Great's reign. Left to right: gala dress, dismounted; dismounted service dress; undress; dismounted service dress, not for campaign. This plate gives some idea of the extraordinary variety of uniforms worn by officers of the Royal Bodyguard. The figures shown are wearing the following (from left to right): red coat with dark blue facings and silver embroidery, white waistcoat and breeches; red jacket, white sleeves, silver embroidery, white breeches; dark blue tunic with red facings; red coat with dark blue facings. (Source: *Geschichte des Königlich Preussischen Regiments Garde du Corps zu seinem hundertjährigen Jubelfeste* by K. W. von Schoening, Berlin 1840)

were to march in columns by troops, otherwise by quarter-troops, that is by threes or fours, or even by twos if the terrain so required. The march was to be at a walk so as to avoid unnecessarily tiring the horses. Cavalry horses carried a heavy load: e.g., the weight carried by a dragoon horse was reckoned to be over 315 lbs, almost the same as that carried by a pack horse, and thus any rapid movement would quickly tire them. Cavalry horses nevertheless carried what was thought to be the minimum possible. Further equipment was also carried by the pack horses and in the wagons. A cuirassier or dragoon regiment of five squadrons had 25 horses carrying the tents and 62 pack horses, six four-horsed bread wagons, one staff wagon and—usually—a surgeon's wagon. Added to these were the commander's chaise and the sutler's wagon. A hussar regiment of ten squadrons had a smaller



Garde du Corps: officer in mounted service dress, trumpeter and NCO in dismounted service dress; last years of Frederick the Great. Note the officer's cuirass. All three figures have red facings and silver embroidery. (Schoening)

supply train of only 22 pack horses (as no tents were carried), together with 12 bread wagons, one staff wagon, the commander's chaise, the regimental surgeon's wagon and that of the sutler.

However, in practice, the supply train of a cavalry regiment was somewhat larger than this. Subaltern officers were allowed three horses—two for riding and one for pack; but as the officer's groom usually rode one of them, and it was preferred to keep the third fresh, the officer also brought along a wagon for his kit—this kind of bending of the rules was tolerated. On the other hand, many of the hussar regiments were noted for their lack of baggage, and the officers refrained from bringing tents and beds with them. The mobilisation in 1805 had made it apparent to the upper echelons of command that stricter controls of the baggage train were necessary; but as was so often the case, there was no opportunity to implement changes before the war of 1806.

An Appendix of the Hussar Regulations covered the question of security on the march. The hussars were to be both the van and the rearguard of the march column. The unit performing the rôle of

vanguard was also to provide detachments to patrol the sides of the column. The hussar vanguard marched 1,000 paces in front of the vanguard of the army. It was to march in columns of platoons advancing alternately behind the leading body of 60 to 100 men. The side patrols were led by NCOs, and sent off flankers to scout out the immediate terrain, constantly maintaining contact with their parent body. Reconnaissance patrols were carried out by separate bodies of cavalry, usually led by an officer and of 20 to 30 men, but sometimes up to 100 or more strong, and often consisted of hussars and dragoons or cuirassiers.

In close terrain, Jaegers or Fusiliers marched between the hussar squadrons and sent out side patrols. This practice was adopted as a result of experience of Croats in the Seven Years' War. These irregulars of the Austrian army often ambushed Prussian cavalry patrols and inflicted heavy casualties with their firearms, so infantry support was given to the cavalry patrols to strengthen their firepower.

Picket duty was almost entirely the duty of the cavalry. The infantry was responsible for camp security.

The Prussian Cavalry in 1806

In 1806, Napoleon told his infantry to oppose the famous and feared Prussian cavalry with the square and the bayonet. It would seem from its performance in that ill-fated campaign that this warning was hardly necessary. Why, then, did the Prussian cavalry not live up to expectations? The difficult terrain on the River Saale would explain why its efforts to gain intelligence of the French were largely in vain; the French, too, suffered from a lack of knowledge of their opponent's positions and intentions. However, there are no such excuses to explain why 80 Prussian squadrons failed to make any impression on Davout's corps and his nine squadrons.

We have already seen how the formation of mixed divisions of all arms caused problems for the Prussian infantry (see my *Prussian Line Infantry 1792-1815*, MAA 152). Arguably, the cavalry

suffered more from this ill-considered and poorly executed aping of the French. All the cavalry was scattered amongst the divisions, each receiving ten 'battle' squadrons, and some five more of hussars. The French, however, held only a few squadrons at corps level and kept their heavy cavalry together as a strong battle reserve. This was exactly how the Prussian cavalry was used so successfully in the days of Frederick the Great, and that is how it should have been used in 1806. Instead, it was used in an unplanned and disjointed fashion, so the regiments undertook many unco-ordinated attacks. These attacks may have been carried out in a highly professional and courageous manner, but they failed to make any great impression on the outcome of the battles of Jena and Auerstedt.

What made things worse was the way in which the French infantry fought—in deep formations of mutually supporting closed squares, and with *tirailleurs* behind every available piece of cover. In the wars of the 18th century it had usually been enough to gain the flank and rear of the enemy's infantry formations to decide the outcome of the battle. Time and again on 14 October 1806 the Prussian cavalry did just that—but they failed to make any headway against such a determined foe.

The Regulations of 1796 were in themselves perfectly adequate, but the leadership and training of the cavalry arm had deteriorated. The cavalry generals and senior officers were often too old for the active requirements of campaign service. The time spent on training the recruits was reduced, and grand manoeuvres were now conducted only every other year. The regimental manoeuvres occupied only a two-week period every autumn. Even the horses themselves were inadequately exercised and poorly prepared for the rigours of campaign. In all, half of Prussia's cavalymen never saw a horse for ten and a half months a year. The story was the same throughout the Prussian army and state—no real energy and effort was put into preparations for the inevitable war with France, and the outcome of the campaign of autumn 1806 was payment for this half-hearted, compromising policy. It should be pointed out, however, that despite these inherent faults the Prussian cavalry was in a number of ways superior to that of the French, and that these faults in themselves need not necessarily have led to defeat.



Standard-bearer and trooper, mounted service dress, last years of Frederick the Great. The wearing of the cuirass was specifically forbidden in 1790, but otherwise the uniform remained largely similar throughout the period in question, although the style of hat and cut of the tunic were altered. (Schoening)

As mentioned above, in 1806 neither the Prussian nor the French cavalry performed well in a scouting rôle. The French cavalry did have greater experience of warfare, but the morale of the Prussians was much higher: every Prussian cavalryman felt superior to his French counterpart. The French horses were hardly better than those of the Prussians. Although used to more hardship, they were ridden mercilessly and were poorly looked after, so had to be replaced by captured Saxon and Prussian mounts. The spirit of Seydlitz and Ziethen may well have lived on in the Prussian cavalry of 1806; but its senior leaders did not use it with sufficient vigour and determination, and thus it did not perform as well as it was capable of doing.

Cavalry in Action 1806

Cuirassier Regiment Beeren (No. 2) fought at Auerstedt, and Lieutenant von Kroecker I of Major von Grumbkow's squadron wrote a report on the regiment's rôle at this battle, of which the following is an extract:

'We were now ordered to attack these squares. Two squadrons of the Bluecher Hussars were placed in front of Major von Grumbkow's squadron and another of our regiment so that they could, by means of a feint, draw the enemy's fire, thereby leaving the cuirassiers an opportunity to cut their way in. The Major gave a small speech to the squadron, pointing out that at last the opportunity had arrived for it to distinguish itself; and the attack began in high spirits, up a gentle rise, from a trot into an orderly gallop. When I looked at the trumpeter, I must give him the credit of saying that he sounded the trumpet signals just as on the parade ground.

'The French fired a round of canister which did not cause any disorder: rather, we continued with our good, orderly gallop. But then the hussars, instead of attacking, moved away to the right, thereby causing the squadrons, holding back, to fall into a trot. Meanwhile, the French had been taking

Officer and trumpeter, Dragoon Regiment Kurfuerst von Bayern (No. 1), 1803. Both have black facings and gold embroidery. (From *Uniformen des 1. Brandenburgischen Dragoner-Regiment No. 2* by G. Wuehlisch)



aim—although in the middle of their square I did see distinct signs of wavering; but the departure of the hussars, and our pace, appeared to encourage them, and they began to bolster themselves with loud shouting. We were not much more than 100 paces from the square, and the Major and every officer urged the squadron on; and the trot recommenced, but at that very moment, the enemy gave us a volley of small arms fire. I saw clearly that the horses were just as shy as at the parade previously, and due to the small arms fire and the consequent whistling of the many bullets, all turned around as one.'

There are a number of interesting points here, even though this attack, like so many at Auerstedt, failed dismally. The way in which the hussars preceded the attack by the line cavalry, with the intention of drawing the enemy's fire, was a standard practice covered in the drill regulations. The way in which the speed of the charge was built up in stages is also to be noted—from a trot to a gallop. Had the attack pressed home, then this would have been at a rapid gallop as per the regulations. Finally, this part of the report indicates how carefully one should interpret contemporary accounts. The fact of the matter is that Kroecker and his cuirassiers turned and ran at a fair distance from the enemy—at a range where musketry was not that effective. Most officers preferred to hold their fire until the enemy were at most 50 paces away, but the French were a bit jumpy and fired earlier. However, our eye-witness blames everybody and everything except his men and himself. As far as he is concerned, if the hussars had pressed on then the enemy would have run away—so the failure of the attack was their fault. When the French fired the cuirassier troopers still wanted to press on with the attack, but their horses turned away of their own accord—so it was their fault and not that of the riders. Perhaps a more honest account would state that the hussars lost their nerve and ran away, the French almost did, and the cuirassiers did too!

It should be pointed out that not all cavalry attacks in 1806 were unsuccessful, as this extract from Lt.Col. von Jagow's report on the charge of the Irwing Dragoons at Auerstedt shows:

'... so as not to lose a second of this opportunity, I led them quickly and without delay to the line of

enemy infantry some 400 to 500 paces away, into their flank and rear. Meanwhile, our infantry continued its advance on the enemy, and the Schuetzen of Grenadier Battalion von Krafft continued to fire into their flank. Then we came upon them, and their whole left flank, consisting of four battalions (Regiments 12 and 85 from Gudin's Division) ran back to Hassenhausen, breaking their formation. Regiment Irwing cut into the fleeing and scattering enemy, some of whom threw their muskets away; according to some French officers they lost 600 men, and could have lost many more had not five or six of the dragoons dealt with just one enemy infantryman, instead of each of them cutting down one man.

'The entire plain between Rehausen and Hassenhausen was filled with enemy infantry and our dragoons mixed together; and the consternation of the enemy was so great that during this fight many Frenchmen who had thrown their arms away ran towards our infantry in order to save themselves.'

If every cavalry attack at Auerstedt had been only half as successful as this one, then there can be little doubt that Davout would have lost his entire corps.

Uniforms and Equipment

CUIRASSIERS

Cuirass

This item of equipment was withdrawn on the orders of Frederick William II. Regiments No. 6 and 7 were the first not to wear it on campaign when they went to the Netherlands in 1787. The order which specifically forbade the wearing of the cuirass was issued in 1790. No cuirasses were worn in the campaigns of 1792–1794, and they were not worn at all thereafter, although officers of the Garde du Corps may still have worn theirs on parade. Only from 1814–15 did Prussian cuirassiers wear armour once again, and these were captured French items.

Tunic

This was known as the 'Kollett'. It was made of off-white kirsey with a tinge of grey-yellow. Only Regiment No. 2 (von Beeren in 1806) continued to



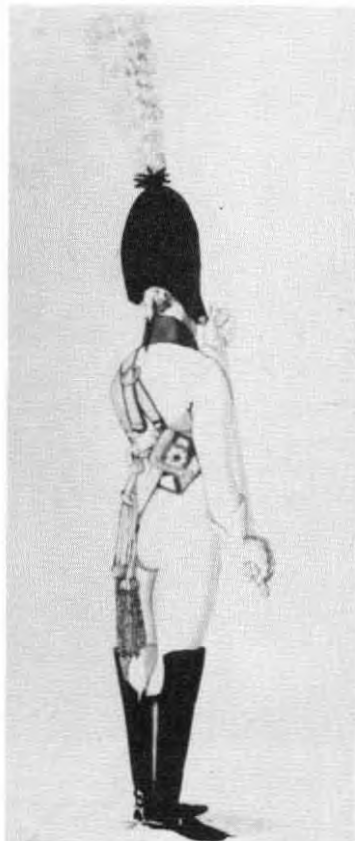
Officers, Dragoon Regiment Koenig von Bayern (No. 1), 1806. The officers on the left and in the centre are wearing service dress; the officer on the right, undress. (Wuehlisch)

wear the earlier yellow kirsey, and because of this were known as the '*gelbe Reiter*' ('yellow riders'). In 1808 the Brandenburg Cuirassiers continued to wear yellow tunics for a time. The collar was made somewhat higher than in the days of Frederick the Great. The 'dragoons'—shoulder-straps—were now trimmed with lace in every regiment and not only in the Garde du Corps and Gensdarmes, as had been the case previously.

Frederick William III introduced a number of minor amendments to the uniform. The collar was now made 7 cm high and sewn on in such a way that a white strip from the Kollett was visible at the front (though the collar was not as high or as stiff as it became by the time of the Wars of Liberation). The tails were small and hung slightly to the side. From 1803/4 the tail trim was made of cloth, instead of braid as previously. The Garde du Corps changed its trim twice, the first time when its strength was increased to three squadrons in 1798, the second time in 1803.

Chemisette

This jacket was worn underneath the Kollett. It had short tails done up with hooks and eyes. From



Left
Officer of the Regiment Gendarmes, 1806. Red facings and gold braid. This élite cavalry regiment fought in Poland in 1794. (Henschel)

Middle
Officer, Garde du Corps, 1806. See Plate B1 for details of uniform. The Royal Bodyguard was the most junior cuirassier regiment, being founded in 1740 and ranking 13th in seniority.

Right
Trooper, Garde du Corps, 1806. See Plate B3 for uniform details. (Henschel)

1742, the lace-trimmed cloth was coloured as follows:

Light red . . . Regts.No.1 & 6*	Black . . . Regt.No.4
Dark blue . . . Regts.No.3,8 & 10	Lemon . . . Regt.No.7
Light blue . . . Regts.No.5 & 11	Orange
Crimson . . . Regts.No.2 & 9	red . . . Regt.No.12

(*Later sources indicate that Regt.No.1 had poppy red, Regt.No.6 light tile red.)

The Garde du Corps wore red with a blue trim and silver stripe on each edge. Between 1798 and 1803 the trim was white. In 1803, blue chemisettes with a silver trim were introduced.

As an economy measure, this item of uniform was abolished on 7 November 1801, and a false piece was sewn to the bottom of the Kollett. In its place a white underjacket ('Unterkamisol') was introduced.

Hat

Cuirassiers wore a type of tricorne. The front peak was flatter and the flaps higher than those worn earlier in the 18th century. In 1786 it was 16.5 cm high. In 1806 the front was 19.5 cm high, the back 23.5 cm. This tricorne was decorated with a black wool cockade attached to the hat by means of a cord and button. Just prior to 1806, horse-hair cockades were introduced. The hat cords which held the flaps up differed from regiment to regiment (and not from squadron to squadron, as some sources state). NCOs and musicians had black and white cords. The feather plumes distinguished the ranks as follows: all white for troopers, black-over-white for NCOs, and white-over-black for officers. They were about 20 cm high, and wider at the base than at the tip. Those of troopers and NCOs were made of goose feathers. Shortly before 1806 plumes nearly 39 cm high were introduced, wider at the tip than at the base. The hat was worn with the front peak over the left eye, down over the eyebrows. Until 1802 it was kept on by means of a cord which ran underneath the queue; from 23 October 1802, a black chin-strap was introduced (but was not worn on parade).

Casquet

This was an iron cap worn under the hat as a protector. It was so uncomfortable that it was not worn on the march, but was tied to the saddle or kept in a bag. It seems to have dropped out of general use, but the Garde du Corps at least were ordered both in 1805 and in 1806 to take theirs on campaign with them.

Hairstyles

Queues were worn, but they became shorter as time passed. From 1798 to spring 1806 they were 12 ins. to 14 ins. long, with the last inch or two unbound. In spring 1806 they were cut to 4 ins., the last inch free. A so-called 'Zopfkokade' or queue rosette, a band of black cloth, was fastened where the queue joined the neck by all officers, NCOs and trumpeters; ordinary troopers, except in the case of the Garde du Corps, did not wear them. Frederick William II allowed one curl on each side of the head. In 1798 they were abolished by Frederick William III. The hair was officially to be powdered only for church parade, although officers powdered theirs for all normal duties, but only on express orders in the field. Instances of powdering declined as the years passed. Moustaches were worn by privates and NCOs, but not officers. Just prior to 1806, ear-length sideburns became fashionable.

Legwear

Troopers wore knee-length leather breeches which were painted white; those of the officers, NCOs and musicians were ankle-length. The cost of the latter was so prohibitive that they were not issued to the troopers, except those of the Colonel's Company of the Garde du Corps. The lower part of the leg was covered by white cloth leggings which covered the knee strap of the breeches and were visible behind the boot cuffs. White cloth breeches were issued for guard and service duties in winter. There were small horn buttons on the outside seam. In 1790 a new style of boot was introduced, along with straight spurs; these boots had stiff shafts. The regiments were, however, allowed to retain the old boots with soft shafts if they wanted to, as these were more suitable for dismounted duties. Some regiments, until at least 1805, wore boots with soft shafts and stiff cuffs. The spur straps were about 4 ins. wide. Some regiments turned out for dismounted parade with their troopers wearing short leather trousers, white wool stockings and shoes.

Greatcoat

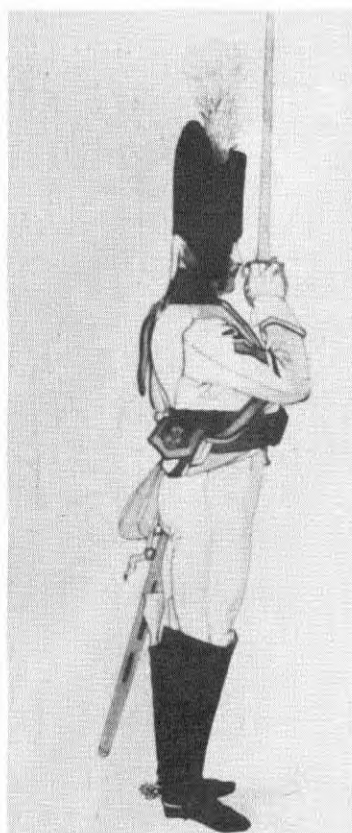
This was a sleeved garment known as the 'Kaputrock' or 'Grosse Rock'; it was dark blue (from 1790 onwards). The collar and cuffs were the regimental colour, although some contemporary illustrations show a different style with a cloak collar in the regimental colour. These coats were single-breasted, and did not have shoulder-straps.

Sword and belt

The straight-bladed cuirassier sword was known as the 'Pallasch'. It had one sharp edge, and a brass hilt. The Russia leather sword-knot had a coloured woollen tassel which was used to distinguish the squadrons. Those of the NCOs and musicians distinguished their rank. (Prior to 1808 companies, except for the Colonel's, did not have a fixed number, but were arranged according to the seniority of their commander from the right.) The

Trooper, Life Hussar Regiment Rudorff (No. 2), 1806. See Plate F3 for uniform details. This élite regiment fought in numerous battles and encounters in the wars of the French Revolution. (Henschel)





Left
NCO, Regiment Gendarmes, 1806: red facings and gold braid. (Henschel)

Middle
Trooper, Regiment Gendarmes, 1806, at 'shoulder arms'. Red facings and waist sash, yellow braid. (Henschel)

Right
NCO, Garde du Corps, 1806. On this contemporary plate by Henschel, the piping on the cross belt follows an uneven course and comes to an abrupt end. Perhaps the artist ran out of paint at this point.

scabbard was made of wood so as not to blunt the blade; it was covered with leather and had iron fittings. The sword belt worn by troopers and NCOs was 4 to 4.5 cm wide and made of red Russia leather. It had short straps and a frog for the scabbard. On duty, the belt was worn over the Kollett; off duty, it was sometimes worn under it.

Sabretasche

Officers and NCOs did not have one, and troopers only wore theirs on certain occasions. It was made of brown leather, covered by a trimmed cloth which bore the royal monogram. The Regiment Gendarmes had no cover on theirs; it was made of red leather, with a red-and-gold trim and a gold lace monogram. The Garde du Corps had similar

sabretasches, but their lace and trim were silver instead of gold; in 1801 they were issued with red cloth covers. This item hung on three short red leather slings from the waist belt, behind the sword hilt.

Waist sash

This was made of wool, about 13 cm wide, and was in the regimental colour. It was wrapped around the waist twice, over the Kollett and waist belt, and was then hooked together. From 1799, as an economy measure, the amount of material used was reduced so that the sash could only be wrapped around the waist once. This item was withdrawn in 1808.

Carbine

On 23 October 1787 it was ordered that carbines of the same length should be used by both the dragoons and the cuirassiers. Every cavalryman except officers, NCOs, musicians and farriers carried a carbine. The so-called 'carabineers', i.e. the corporals and the Schuetzen (skirmishers or flankers), were armed with rifled weapons, as accurate shooting was one of their important

functions. On the march the carbine was carried on the right-hand side of the saddle, butt upwards and strapped on. A small leather 'bucket' on the right-hand pistol holster held the muzzle in place. When on campaign, the picket stake was strapped to the carbine. When in action, the carbine was attached to a crossbelt with a snap hook. If it was dropped, it would hang muzzle up and butt down (rifles hung the other way round, butt up and muzzle down).

As an emergency wartime measure, from 3 March 1807 only 16 carbines per squadron were retained, excluding carabineers. The remainder of these weapons were used to arm the Reserve Battalions. The broad carbine belt was discarded, and the cartridge box hung over the left shoulder, sitting on the right hip. From 1809 there were 20 carbines issued per squadron, but only in 1819 could every trooper be supplied with one again.

Cartridge box

All troopers were issued with a cartridge box. The NCOs were issued with smaller ones; and from 1793 officers also carried them. They contained 30 rounds of ammunition. There was a round plate on the flap which usually displayed either the royal monogram or the Prussian coat-of-arms, the badge being different from regiment to regiment. The Garde du Corps sported the Star of the Order of the Black Eagle (officers from 1793, troopers from 1803, NCOs only after 1808). Until 1807 this item of equipment was worn on the left side on a belt 5 cm wide. (The Garde du Corps and Gensdarmes had trim decoration on their belts.) This belt was worn under the carbine belt. The cartridge box was normally black, but those of the Garde du Corps and Gensdarmes were white with a trim on the flap, that of the former being red and silver, that of the latter red and gold. The Garde du Corps had silver-plated buckles and rings. In 1803 black boxes were introduced, and the Garde du Corps had a silver-plated star on the flap.

Carbine belt

This was covered in cloth and had a coloured trim. In 1806 the cuirassiers wore this belt short. Two brass rosettes were fitted on the lower part of the belt to hold the carbine hook; these rosettes were decorated with the royal monogram.

Pistols and holsters

In 1789 pistols with a conical touch hole were introduced. These had an iron ramrod, which was



Dragoon Regiment No. 5, 1802-1808. Dark crimson facings, silver embroidery. (From the regimental history)

fixed to the cartridge box by a narrow strap. When not in use, the ramrod was carried in a holster or through the cartridge box rings. The pistols were carried in a pair of holsters made of strong black leather and slung either side of the front of the saddle. Black leather covers, to protect the pistols from rain, were decorated with the royal monogram or coat-of-arms.

Gloves

White leather gauntlets were worn.

Neckstock

A black neckstock was worn. From 1799 the white tie-band was re-introduced, and abolished again in 1808.

Shirt

This was made of loosely-woven linen. On parade, an overshirt of finer white linen was worn, covering only the front part of the shirt.

Forage cap and smock

According to Monteton: 'The street and stall dress of the trooper consisted of unbleached drill, shoes with leather strips to tie them up, and a forage cap of white cloth coming to a point at the top, hanging down to the right and with a red tassel. On the bottom edge was a 1½ in. wide red band. . . . Roll-call was also held, and horse manoeuvres on foot [were carried out in this dress].'



'Black Hussars', 1807: troopers and an officer. Red facings and white cords. Note the trooper loading his firearm. His comrade (in the background) is giving him covering fire. Light cavalry, like light infantry at this time, operated in pairs when skirmishing.

On horseback, boots instead of shoes and stockings were worn with this dress. The smock ('Kittel') was made of drill cloth and had blue stripes. It reached nearly to the ankle, and was fastened together with a row of buttons or hooks.

The forage cap was made of white cloth and lined with linen. The band was in the regimental colour, the tassel in the same colour as the hat plume. (The white cloth of the cap was probably the same material as the greatcoat. Later, blue caps were seen—as from 1790, dark blue greatcoats were introduced.) In 1808 a stall jacket replaced the Kittel.

Shabraques and holster covers

Cuirassiers and dragoons had the same pattern prior to 1808. The shabraque and holster covers were of the same colour and were decorated with the same trim. They were made of a loosely-woven cloth and had a black waxed cloth lining, a coloured trim, and the royal monogram or eagle in the rear corners. After 1786–1806, it was normal for

the Garde du Corps to have the Star of the Order of the Black Eagle in the corner of their shabraques. Right up to 1806 the Gensdarmes had the device originally ordered by Frederick William I.

Saddles and horse furniture

The cuirassiers and dragoons had the 'German saddle' until 1808, when the latter started to use the 'Bocksattel'. At the front of the 'German saddle' were the pistol holsters. Under the saddle was a blanket, over it the saddle cloth. The greatcoat bag was dark blue, being made of the same cloth as the greatcoat itself. The items carried included: a linen fodder sack, bread bag, forage bag, hay roll, carbine, picket stake, tent pegs, a share of the camping equipment such as a field canteen, field bottle, axe, scythe, picket line. The canteen had a cloth cover, the bottles and axe a black leather cover. The greatcoat bag was fixed on the back of the saddle, except on campaign, when it moved to the front. The cloth fodder sack was carried beneath the greatcoat bag at the rear. The hay roll, forage bag and bread bag were also carried at the rear of the saddle. Officers did not have any bags on their saddles. The tents were carried separately on pack horses.

Carabineers

This rank was of NCO status; it was known as 'Karabinier' in all regiments except the Gensdarmes, who used the style 'Gefreite-Karabinier'. According to the Regulations of 1796, the cuirassiers were to have ten carabineers per squadron and the dragoons 12. They were all trained marksmen, armed with rifled carbines, and distinguished by a black and white feather worn on the hat.

NCOs

They had a number of uniform distinctions, including: (1) Black and white cords on the hat. (2) A white feather plume with a black tip. (3) Various forms of cuff lace. (4) Black and white sword knot. (The 'Wachtmeister' (senior NCOs) had a silver and black sword knot, as worn by officers.) (5) Black leather cartouche (i.e. a small cartridge box with a brass badge and royal monogram) on a 5 cm-wide belt, worn on the right-hand side, with gold or silver trim depending on button colour. (6) Gold or silver shoulder board to hold the cartouche belt. (7) Black rosette on the queue. (8) On guard and minor duties, they carried a stick instead of their sword. (9) Ankle-length leather trousers.

Musicians

Uniform distinctions included: (1) 'Swallows' nests'. (2) Trim on the lower edge and front of the collar; on the top and sides of the cuff; along both sides of the front of the tunic; on the tail turnbacks; on the arm seams, and back seams; on the 'swallows' nests'. (3) The hat had a plume of cock feathers, red for all regiments except: No. 7 which had yellow; No. 11, light blue; and No. 12, orange. This plume was worn only on parade. (4) Black and white hat cords, and sword knot. (5) White leather sword belt with a trim. (6) Black rosette on the queue; no facial hair. (7) Cartouche. (8) Long leather trousers. (9) Cords and tassel on the trumpet.

Standard bearer

This rank was usually given to 13- to 14-year-old officer cadets who were known as the 'Standarten-junker'. They wore the NCOs' uniform with a silver and black sword knot. Every squadron had one standard bearer.

Officers

'Kollett'

This was white in every regiment except No. 12, where it was yellow. The collars and cuffs were made of velvet. The trim was silver or gold.

Gala tunics

These were white and heavily embroidered.

Walking-out tunic

Two types of tunic were worn when off duty. The 'Leibrock' was dark blue and single-breasted. It had eight to nine buttons on the chest, two on each cuff, two under each pocket flap and four on the rear of the tunic. This tunic was also worn on duty. The second type was known as the 'Interimsrock', and was white, with no embroidery.

Chemisette

This had a gold or silver trim. Just prior to 1808 a high collar was introduced. It was closed with hooks and eyes. Officers usually wore it with the Kollett, and occasionally with the dark blue Leibrock.

Neckstock

The officers' neckstock was also black, and worn in such a way that part of the white shirt frill was showing.

Trousers

Officers wore ankle-length leather trousers on campaign; off duty they wore white cloth trousers. In 1806 dark blue overalls were worn.

Sash

Officers wore a broad sash, of silver material shot with black, wrapped around the waist.

Cartouche

This item was worn by officers from 3 December 1793. Made of red Morocco leather, it had a velvet cover in the regimental colour, a gold or silver trim, and an eagle embroidered on it. The belt was two inches wide, covered with gold or silver lace and edged with velvet in the regimental colour. The Garde du Corps and Gensdarmes had the Star of the Order of the Black Eagle on theirs. It was protected on campaign by a red leather cover lined with white silk.

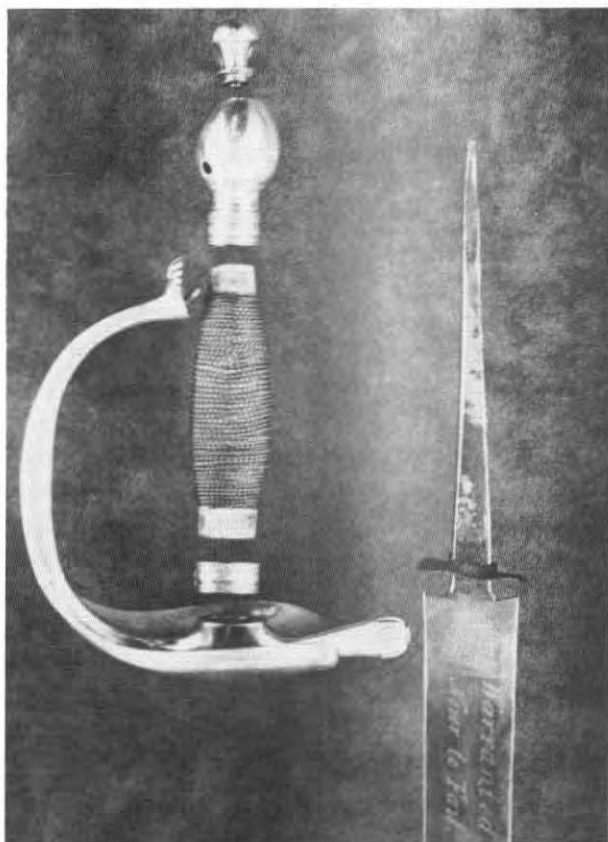
'Ueberrock'

Officers also wore a dark blue, single-breasted overcoat which had the collar and cuffs in the regimental colour.

Greatcoat

Dark blue, without regimental distinctions.

Undress épée for Prussian cuirassier officers, 1797. Manufactured by Thomas Gill of Birmingham. (In the collection of the Museum for German History, East Berlin)



Saddle cloths

Officers' saddle cloths were embroidered for parade use and plain for campaign.

Uniform Distinctions of the Cuirassier Regiments, 1806

Regt.No. 1: Poppy red cuffs, collars and chemisettes. Trim on the Kollett, cuffs and chemisette, white with red stripes. Officers had wide silver lace, and red velvet on the coat tails.

Regt.No. 2: Dark crimson cuffs, collars and chemisettes. The yellow Kollett had crimson trim, the chemisettes white. The officers had wide silver lace, and dark crimson velvet trim on the coat tails.

Regt.No. 3: Dark blue cuffs, collars and chemisettes. Kollett and chemisette were trimmed with blue velvet with a white stripe. Officers had gold lace, also on the coat tails.

Regt.No. 4: Black cuffs, collars and chemisettes. Kollett, cuffs and chemisette trimmed with white lace with blue diamond pattern. Officers had wide gold lace, and black velvet trim on the coat tails.

Regt.No. 5: Pale blue cuffs, collars and chemisettes. Kollett, cuffs and chemisettes trimmed with white lace with light blue diamond pattern. Officers had wide gold lace, also on the coat tails.

Regt.No. 6: Light tile red cuffs, collars and chemisettes. Kollett, cuffs and chemisette trimmed with white and red mixed lace. Officers had wide gold lace, and red velvet trim on the coat tails.

Regt.No. 7: Lemon yellow cuffs, collars and chemisettes. Kollett, cuffs and chemisette trimmed with white and yellow striped lace. Officers had wide silver lace, and yellow velvet trim on the coat tails.

Regt.No. 8: Dark blue cuffs, collars and chemisettes. Kollett, cuffs and chemisette had blue trim with two white stripes in it. Officers had wide silver lace, and dark blue velvet trim on the coat tails.

Regt.No. 9: Dark crimson cuffs, collars and chemisettes. Kollett, cuffs and chemisette trimmed with white and crimson striped lace. Officers had wide gold lace, and dark crimson velvet trim on the coat tails.

Regt.No. 10: Dark blue chemisettes; poppy red cuffs, sash and collars. The side pockets on the Kollett of the NCOs and troopers (but not the trumpeters) were trimmed with red lace. The officers had wide gold lace.

Regt.No. 11: Light blue cuffs, collars and chemisettes. Kollett, cuffs and chemisette trimmed with white lace with a blue stripe at both ends and two stripes running within it, forming an oblong. Officers had silver lace, also on the coat tails.

Regt.No. 12: Dark orange cuffs, collars and chemisettes. Kollett, cuffs and chemisette had white and orange striped trim. Officers had wide gold lace, and orange velvet trim on the coat tails.

Regt.No. 13: Blue cloth chemisettes, poppy red collars and cuffs. White camel hair cording on the chemisette, but normal lace on the tails. Troopers and NCOs had silver lace on the Kollett, together with red cloth trim. The troopers' cuffs had silver lace. Their cuirasses were polished, and the sword hilts gilded. Officers had silver lace on their tunics. Their undress tunics were scarlet with blue collars and cuffs and silver shoulder boards. On each side of the state uniform were eight wide embroidered loops, two on each cuff, two on the pockets, and four at the rear. On the hat they wore a white feather and a white plume. The troopers had NCOs' hat cords; silver trim on their carbine belts; the black cuirassier cartridge box with a plain black belt, silver rings and buckles, the box decorated with a silver-plated brass badge of the Order of the Black Eagle.

DRAGOONS

Tunic

Dragoons wore a light blue tunic of a similar cut to the infantry. Regiments were distinguished by facing and button colours. The strap on the left shoulder was originally light blue, but early in our period it was changed to the collar colour. Under Frederick William III the tunics were cut narrower, and were made so that they could no longer be buttoned over, as an economy measure. In 1799 the collars were made higher, becoming 7 cm at the front and 9 cm at the back. They were also stiffened.

From 1797, the cartridge box belt was worn over the right shoulder, and the shoulder cord was altered to facilitate this. The shoulder cord was yellow or white, according to button colour. The aiguillettes were worn around the right shoulder. Officers started to take one plain loop and one braided end of the aiguillettes across the chest to the buttons on the front of the tunic.

On 16 August 1802 it was ordered that the

cavalry Kollett should be introduced to replace the infantry tunic worn until then. (Officers retained their long-tailed coats, however.) The Kollett was first worn on parade in 1803. The colour remained light blue, and the distinctions were as follows: Collars, lapels and cuffs as before, in the regimental colour. The tails were hooked up and trimmed in the regimental colour, except in Regiment No. 9 whose trim was white. The lapels were hooked together. There were eight buttons in each row. Regiment No. 9 changed the number and position of the loops to 20: eight on each lapel, two on each cuff. The sword belt now sat on the Kollett and not the waistcoat. The Swedish cuffs, the shoulder cord and the 'dragoon' remained unaltered. The tin or brass buttons were no longer flat, but slightly rounded and about 2 cm in diameter. There were eight on each lapel, two on each cuff next to one another, two on the tail, and one on the shoulder for the 'dragoon', which was sewn to the collar. In 1805 Regiment No. 9 got red collars, cuffs and lapels; the loops were no longer worn, and the tail trim remained white. It is not known if this new colour was worn in the 1806 campaign. On 9 September 1805 it was ordered that tunics should again be made to button over, but this was not generally introduced, and only new tunics were made in this way.

Waistcoat

The 'Weste' was made of yellow or straw-coloured cloth. Most regiments painted theirs white so that the colour was uniform; the usual colour, in practice, was therefore a light yellow. However, some regiments kept theirs a straw colour, others had different shades of yellow, and two had white. The waistcoat was done up with tin buttons except in Regiments 1, 2 and 7, which had brass.

On 7 November 1801, this tailed jacket was withdrawn, and a tailless 'Unterkamisol' of white coat material was introduced. The old Westen continued to be used until they were worn out. False straw-coloured Westen were then sewn into the fronts of the tunics.

<i>Headwear</i>	As cuirassiers
<i>Hair</i>	As cuirassiers
<i>Leggings</i>	As cuirassiers
<i>Trousers</i>	As cuirassiers
<i>Boots</i>	As cuirassiers
<i>Stockings and shoes</i>	As cuirassiers



Cuirassier officer's sword: hilt circa 1750, blade late 18th century. (From the Museum for German History)

Sword and belt

The dragoons carried a straight-bladed, brass-hilted 'Degen'. The sword knot was of Russia leather and had a coloured tassel. The sheath was made of wood covered with brown leather, and was fitted with brass bands in time of war. The sword belt was painted white and had a brass buckle. The leather eye for the bayonet was removed in 1787. On 10 March 1797 the same type of belt as worn by the cuirassiers was introduced. The sword was carried a hand's width above the ground. Iron fittings were introduced instead of brass, the wooden body in the scabbard was abolished, and the sword was no longer double-edged. Regiment No. 7 carried the cuirassier Pallasch until 1808.

<i>Sword knots</i>	As cuirassiers
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Carbines

On 23 October 1787 the bayonet was withdrawn. The carbines were shortened. Every man except officers, NCOs, musicians and farriers carried a carbine.

Cartridge box

As cuirassiers. Officers were first issued with theirs in 1808/9. Regiments No. 3 and 4 had a star on the flap. On 10 March 1797 crossbelts were introduced; until then, the cartridge box had been fitted on the carbine belt. Some regiments had 'flame' badges on the flaps.

Carbine belt As cuirassiers

Pistols, etc. As cuirassiers

Gloves As cuirassiers

Neckstock As cuirassiers

Shirt As cuirassiers

Forage smock and cap As cuirassiers

Saddle cloths and holster covers

As cuirassiers. The monogram was altered after the death of Frederick the Great.

Carabineers As cuirassiers

NCOs As cuirassiers, except that the metallic lace was plain.

Musicians

Light blue tunics with trim and 'swallows' nests; and the following distinctions: (1) White feather plume with a red tip. (2) Red trim on the hat. (3) Black and white hat cords. (4) Black and white sword-knot. (5) Cartouche. (6) Queue rosette. (7) Long leather trousers. (8) Stick carried when on foot duty and off duty.

Officers

Tunics

The embroidered coat was worn on parade. It was light blue, with the normal regimental facings. The officers of Regiment No. 14, which was founded in 1803, were never issued with them. From 7 February 1805 the sash was worn over the coat instead of under it. This coat was not taken on campaign in 1806, but the aiguillettes were. The 'Interimsrock' was similar to the embroidered coat, but had no embroidery. The 'Leibrock' was single-breasted, and similar to that worn by the cuirassiers. The waistcoat, known as a 'Gilet', was yellow, although by 1806 it had become white. It had short tails, or no tails at all, and fastened with small gold or silver buttons.

Officers' trousers

As cuirassiers, but there is some doubt if overalls were worn.

'Ueberrock'

This was light blue.

Greatcoat

This was dark blue, and had no regimental distinctions.

Uniform Distinctions of the Dragoon Regiments, 1806

Regt.No. 1: Black collar, cuffs and lapels; yellow lining, shoulder straps and buttons; white waistcoats. Officers had gold embroidered loops and shoulder cords.

Regt.No. 2: White cuffs, lapels and collars; yellow shoulder straps and buttons; white waistcoats and lining. The officers had gold shoulder cords and 30 gold embroidered loops—six on each lapel, two below them, three on each pocket, two on the cuffs and four on the back.

Regt.No. 3: Pink cuffs, collars, lapels and lining; white shoulder straps. Officers had silver shoulder cords and embroidered loops; white buttons and waistcoats.

Regt.No. 4: Straw lapels, cuffs and collars; white buttons, shoulder straps, lining and waistcoats. Officers had silver shoulder boards, eight silver bars on each lapel, two below them, three on the pocket, two on the cuffs and four on the back.

Regt.No. 5: Dark crimson cuffs, collars, lapels and lining. White waistcoats, shoulder straps and buttons. Officers had velvet facings, silver aiguillettes, two embroidered loops below each lapel and two on the back.

Regt.No. 6: White collars, cuffs, lapels, lining, waistcoats, shoulder straps and buttons. Officers had ornately embroidered silver loops—two below each flap, two on the pocket and four on the back. Their shoulder cords were also silver.

Regt.No. 7: Scarlet cuffs, collars, lapels and lining; white waistcoats; yellow shoulder straps and buttons. Officers had gold shoulder cords, eight embroidered gold loops on each side, two on the pocket and four on the back.

Regt.No. 8: Scarlet collars, cuffs, lapels and lining; white shoulder straps, buttons and waistcoats. Officers had silver embroidered loops and shoulder cords.

- 1: Trooper, Cuirassier Regt. von Malschitzky (No.2), 1800
2: Trooper, Cuirassier Regt. von Bailliodz (No.5), 1806
3: Trumpeter, Cuirassier Regt. von Quitzow (No.6), 1806



- 1: Officer, Garde du Corps, 1806
2: NCO, Garde du Corps, 1806
3: Trooper, Garde du Corps, 1806



- 1: Carabineer, Dragoon Regt. von Gilsa, 1792
2: Trooper, Dragoon Regt. von Esebeck (No. 8), 1806
3: Trooper, King of Bavaria's Dragoon Regt.(No.1), 1806



- 1: Officer, Cuirassier Regt. von Reitzenstein (No.7), 1806
2: NCO, Queen's Dragoon Regt., 1806
3: Trumpeter, Queen's Dragoon Regt., 1806



- 1: NCO, Hussar Bn. No.11, 1792-1804
2: Carabineer, Hussar Regt.No.1, 1794
3: NCO, Hussar Regt. No.1, 1794



- 1: Sgt.Maj., Hussar Regt.No.8, 1806
2: Trooper, Hussar Regt.No.7, 1806
3: Trooper, Life Hussar Regt.Rudorff (No.2), 1806



- 1: Officer, Hussar Regt.No.5, 1806
2: Officer, Hussar Regt.No.7, 1806
3: Trumpeter, Hussar Regt.No.2, 1806-07



- 1: Noble, 1st Sqn., Regt. Towarczys, 1806
2: Trumpeter, Regt. Towarczys, 1799
3: Carabineer, Regt. Towarczys, 1806



Regt.No. 9: Scarlet collars, cuffs and lapels; white buttons, waistcoats and shoulder straps; eight white loops on each side of the Kollett, two on the cuffs. Officers had silver lace as in *Regt.No. 13*, and silver shoulder cords.

Regt.No. 10: Orange collars, cuffs, lapels and lining; white waistcoats, buttons and shoulder straps. The parade uniform had silver lace—eight bars on each lapel, two below them, two on each cuff, two on the pocket and two on the back. The shoulder cords were silver.

Regt.No. 11: Lemon yellow collars, cuffs, lapels and lining. White waistcoats, shoulder straps and buttons. Officers had silver shoulder boards and loops.

Regt.No. 12: Black collars, cuffs and lapels; white waistcoats, lining, shoulder straps and buttons. Officers had silver shoulder cords, embroidered loops with tassels, and straw yellow lining.

Regt.No. 13: Officers had crimson lining, lapels, collars and cuffs; white waistcoats; gold shoulder cords and gilded buttons. The parade uniform had gold embroidered lace—eight bars on each lapel, two below them, two on each cuff, two on the pocket and two on the back. Troopers had crimson facings. The coat tails were faced with a stripe of crimson. Brass buttons; yellow shoulder straps; and short white tailed waistcoats.

Regt.No. 14: Officers had chamois collars, cuffs and lapels; white lining; gold shoulder cords and gilded buttons. Troopers also had chamois facings and tail decoration, brass buttons, yellow wool shoulder straps, and white cloth tailed waistcoats.

HUSSARS

Headwear

This was either the colpack or the mirliton: Regiments No. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 9 wore the former; 5, 6, 7 and 8 the latter. From 1804 shakos were introduced, and in the 1806 campaign a mixture of headwear was apparent. The hats worn by Regiments No. 1 and 4 were 11 inches high, those of 2, 3 and 9, 12 inches high. A plume was fixed on the right side of the hat. For troopers it was white, NCOs had a black tip, and carabineers wore white with three black rings. The officers' plume was made of heron's feathers and had a black base. The cords ran around the hat, and two tassels hung on the right hand side. The 'flounders' were a different

colour in each squadron; those of the NCOs were black and white. The officers' hat cords were gold or silver, according to the colour of the frogging on their uniforms. On 25 June 1796 colpacks were abolished, and replaced by mirlitons with a small folding weather-flap or peak on the front. Only Regiment No. 2 were allowed to retain their colpacks, and then only for parade. The mirlitons worn by Regiments No. 6 and 7 were nine to ten inches high, those of Regiments No. 5 and 8 two inches taller. A broad, pointed 'wing' was attached to the right-hand side, and was worn either over the right shoulder or wrapped around the hat. It ended in a tassel which was white for troopers and black and white for NCOs. Cords and plumes were broadly similar to those worn on the colpack. The officers of Regiments No. 5, 7 and 8 had silver trim on their 'wing'; No. 6 had gold. A white or yellow cockade was worn above the forehead. The NCOs' 'wings' were faced with black silk. Regiment No. 5 wore a white 'death's head' badge on their mirlitons. Although shakos of Russian style were introduced in 1804 and 1805, most regiments went to war in 1806 in their old mirlitons. The colour of the shako cords was used to distinguish the squadron within a regiment.

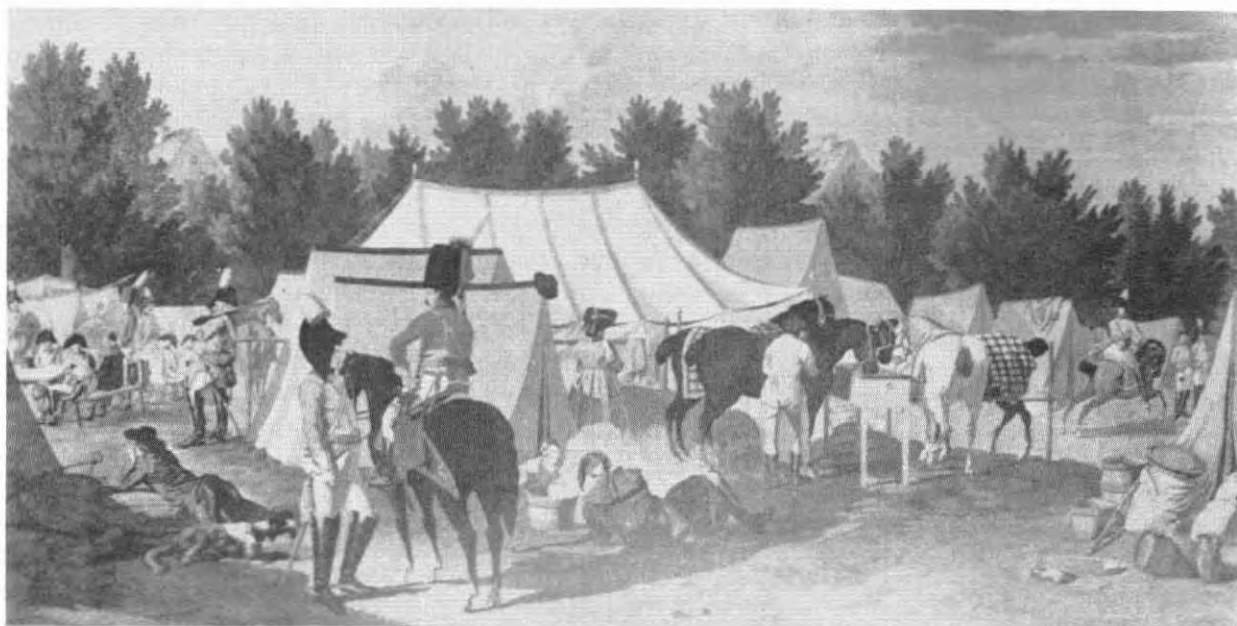
Hairstyles

Hair was long and plaited, the plaits weighted with pistol balls. Moustaches were permitted, and grown by virtually every hussar.

Neckstocks Black cloth.

Dolman

This was a highly decorated garment. The collars and cuffs were coloured in some regiments, in others they were the same colour as the body and marked only by a trim. This trim also ran down the front of the dolman and around the tails. The pocket and back seams were also trimmed, the design of the trim varying from regiment to regiment; officers had gold or silver trim. The frogging was white or yellow (silver or gold respectively for officers) except in Regiment No. 2, where the men had white and the officers gold. There were between ten and 18 lines of frogging positioned between three rows of buttons—brass or tin according to the colour of the frogging. Officers of Regiment No. 8 had five rows of buttons on their dolmans. From 1800 the cut of the dolman was altered slightly, the collars becoming higher and the tails shorter.



Cuirassier Regiment Schleinitz (No. 2) in camp at Berlin in 1803. This contemporary painting provides a wealth of details about camp life, furniture, fittings and dress not provided by any other source. Of special interest are the hats and greatcoats worn, the latter with a red cloak collar.

Pelisse

This fur-lined jacket was similar in cut to the dolman; the fur at collar and cuff was normally black or white. It was worn over the left shoulder on parade, attached by a cord. Otherwise, depending on the time of year, either the dolman or the pelisse was worn.

Waist sash

This 'barrel-sash' consisted of a bundle of cords fixed together and wrapped around the waist several times. It was worn only over the dolman. Those of officers were made of silver cord shot with black. For other colours, see the relevant chart.

Trousers White kid leather.

Overalls

These had piping in the colour of the frogging, and were worn over the trousers. Cloth trousers were worn in winter. Buttoned-up overalls were also worn, and the colour of the piping was used to distinguish the squadrons within a regiment. From 1803 to 1806 Regiment No. 6 wore light blue Hungarian trousers with yellow (gold for officers) decoration. Hussar Battalion No. 11 wore the same style of trousers in 1806.

Boots

These were Hungarian in style. The officers' were

trimmed with silver or gold lace.

Sabretasches

Those of Regiments No. 5 and 8 were of black leather (troopers only), those of other regiments had a cloth cover bearing the royal monogram and crown and a trim. Regiment No. 10 had a 'wolf's teeth' trim. Officers had a badge consisting of a rococco scroll around the Prussian eagle, above a group of trophies, and below the royal crown. The trim was decorated with scrolls. A simpler form was also used—the coloured cover had a white badge with a black eagle and above it the crown. The lace trim was plain. Officers of Regiment No. 2 had an undress sabretasche with a red cover, with trim and crowned monogram in gold.

Greatcoats

These were very large, sleeveless, and had a wide collar. Regiments No. 1, 5 and 6 had theirs in the colour of the dolman; they were white in all other regiments.

Carbine belts

These were white leather, with brass fittings, and were worn over the left shoulder. NCOs and officers did not wear them.

Cartridge box

They were made of Russia leather and contained 20 rounds of carbine ammunition. They were worn on the left hip on a belt which ran over the right shoulder. Regiment No. 5 had black leather, and Regiment No. 8 wore theirs over the left shoulder.

All officers and NCOs wore theirs over the left shoulder. Officers' boxes were trimmed in gold or silver.

Sword

Hussars carried a curved sabre, 3 ft 5 ins. long, with an iron guard. The scabbard was made of wood covered with black leather and had iron fittings. The sword knot was of black leather. The sword belt

was of natural leather, and officers' had a lace trim; it was always worn over the waist sash.

Firearms

All troopers were armed with a carbine, those of the carabineers being rifled. All hussars carried a brace of pistols.

Horse furniture

Hussars had the Hungarian saddle. The saddle

Uniform Distinctions of the Hussars, 1792-1806

<i>Name of Regt. in 1806</i>	<i>Dolman</i>	<i>Collar & cuffs of dolman</i>	<i>Cords & buttons</i>	<i>Pelisse</i>	<i>Fur trim: Officers</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Sash: cords</i>	<i>Barrels</i>	<i>Sabretasche: Field</i>	<i>Trim</i>
No. 1 von Gettkandt	light green; 1800- dark green	green; 1800- red	white	dark green	white	white	red	white	light green; 1800- dark green	white
No. 2 Leib-Husaren von Rudorff	scarlet	dark blue	white; officers, gold	dark blue	grey	white; NCOs, fox fur	dark blue	white	red	white; officers, gold
No. 3 von Pletz	white; 1800- dark blue	yellow	yellow	dark blue	white	white; NCOs, fox fur	yellow	white	yellow	white
No. 4 Prinz Eugen von Wuertemberg	light blue	light blue; 1800- red	blue & white; officers, silver	pale blue	white	white; NCOs, red fox fur	yellow	white	white; officers, light blue	light blue; officers, silver
No. 5 von Prittwitz	black	scarlet	white	black	white	black	red	white	black; officers, red	none; officers, silver
No. 6 Schimmelpfennig von der Oye	brown	yellow	yellow	brown	white	white; NCOs, black	yellow	white	brown	yellow
No. 7 von Kochler	lemon yellow	light blue	white	light blue	black	black	light blue	white	light blue	white
No. 8 von Bluecher	dark crimson	black	white	dark crimson	black	black	red	white	black	none; officers, silver
No. 10 von Usedom	yellow; 1803- dark blue	dark blue; 1803- sulphur yellow	red with white buttons; 1803- white	dark blue	white	white; 1803- black	crimson	blue	black; officers, blue	none; officers, silver
No. 11 Husaren- Bataillon von Bila	yellow	green	white/red mixed; NCOs, white; officers, silver	dark green	grey	white	red	white	red	white
No. 11 from 1806	dark green	scarlet	yellow	dark green	blue	white; NCOs, black	red	white	red	yellow

Notes:—

Regt. No. 1: Wore mirlitons from 1796. Officers had silver lining to their 'wings' from 1800.

Regt. No. 2: Colpacks with red bag.

Regt. No. 3: Mirlitons from 1796. Officers had gold lining on their 'wings'.

Regt. No. 4: As No. 1.

Regt. No. 5: Mirlitons with a white 'death's head'. Officers had silver lining on their 'wings'.

Regt. No. 6: Officers had gold lining on their 'wings'.

Regt. No. 7: Officers had silver lining on their 'wings'.

Regt. No. 8: Officers had their 'wings' lined in silver, and from 1800 trimmed with silver lace.

Regt. No. 10: As No. 1.

Regt. No. 11: 1792—Officers had silver 'wings'. Dark green saddle cloths with yellow 'wolf's teeth'.

1806—Light blue Hungarian trousers. Dark green saddle cloths with red 'wolf's teeth', red shabraques with green trim for officers.

cloth had a 'wolf's teeth' edging, and was placed over the saddle and pistol holsters. The trim was in the same colour as the pelisse fur. Equipment included a linen fodder sack; and a greatcoat rolled and stored in a bag the same colour as the saddle cloth with a circular trim at each end. This was attached by three straps.

NCOs' distinctions

On their headwear, NCOs were distinguished by a black spot on the lower end of their plumes. Their hat cords had black woven into them. The mirlitons had cloth rosettes in the following colours: Regt.No. 5—white; Regt. No. 6—yellow; Regt.No. 7—light blue; Regt.No. 8—dark red; Regt.No. 11—green. The 'wings' were faced with a broad band of black silk. On the dolman and pelisse, the cuffs were marked with gold or silver lace. The NCOs of Regiment No. 2 had piping on their frogging also, as well as fox fur on their pelisses.

Corps Towarczys (formerly Bosniaks)

In 1806 the lance-armed light cavalrymen known as Towarczys wore the following uniform:

Dark blue jackets with poppy red Polish cuffs, lapels, stiffened collar and lining. The coat tails were hooked up and trimmed with a strip of red cloth. There were eight domed buttons on each lapel. Troopers and NCOs had a red strap on each shoulder. NCOs had braid on their cuffs. White tailed waistcoats were worn. Long grey cloth trousers had two red stripes. Hussar boots. Mirliton with a feather plume, cords and cockade. The regiment had yellow buttons, the battalion white. The officers had either silver or gold shoulder cords and aiguillettes. One of the five squadrons of the battalion actually consisted of Tartars. As distinctions, the battalion's officers wore no aiguillettes, but had a fringe on their epaulettes instead; the NCOs and troopers had white shoulder straps. The Tartars did not have a shoulder strap, neither did any trumpeters or farriers. Tartar troopers had white feather plumes, the remaining Towarczys had the NCO-style plume, wider at the top than at the base. The officers had cavalry sashes, the NCOs and troopers red sashes edged with a white band and black leather sabretasches; officers did not have sabretasches. Armament consisted of a sabre, a lance and brace of pistols.

CUIRASSIERS

Regiment No. 1 Founded 1666, disbanded 1807.

Colonel-in-Chief

30.10.1788, Dietrich Goswin Bockum von Dolffs; 17.10.1805, Elias Maximilian Graf Henckel von Donnersmarck.

Depots

Breslau (Silesia)

Battles

1794—garrison of Krakau and Posen; 1806—Jena (14.10), capitulated at Pasewalk (29.10); 1807—depot fought in defence of Breslau (6.12-51).

Standards

Colonel's—white field, yellow centre disc with eagle surrounded by wreath and below a crown, silver embroidery, yellow pole with gold inlay. *Regimental*—yellow, silver centre disc and embroidery, yellow pole with gold inlay.

Regiment No. 2 Founded 1666, disbanded 1806.

Colonel-in-Chief

4.8.1789, Gustav Ludwig von der Marwitz; 25.2.1797, Peter Ewald von Malschitzky; 20.3.1802, Andreas Dietrich von Schleinitz; 17.10.1805, Karl Friedrich Hermann von Beeren.

Depots

Gransee, Kyritz, Wusterhausen/Dosse, Perleberg, Zehdenick, Wittstock, Pritzwalk.

Battles

1806—Gross-Zeher and Ratzeburg during the defence of the coast against the Swedes (23.4), Auerstedt (14.10), Luebeck (6.11), capitulated at Ratekau (7.11).

Standards

Colonel's—yellow, white cross, crimson centre disc, silver embroidery, purple pole with gold inlay. *Regimental*—yellow with crimson cross, white centre disc, silver embroidery, purple pole with gold inlay.

Regiment No. 3 Founded 1672, disbanded 1806.

Designation

Life Cuirassier Regiment (Leibkuerassier-Regiment).

Depots

1792-1797—Schoenebeck, Salze, Wanzleben, Egeln; 1797-1800—border duties at Minden; 1801-1806—Schoenebeck, Salze, Wanzleben, Egeln, Kalbe/Altmark.

Battles

1793—Venloo (11.2), Schwalm(en) (3.3), Roer-

monde (5.3), Famars (Hasnon) (23.5), Péronne (14.8), Bischmisheim (27–29.9), Biesingen (17.10), Biesingen (17.11), Rentrish (17.11), Kaiserslauten (28–30.11), Sembach (1.12). 1794—Moorlauten, Erlenbach, Gehrsweiler Hof (23.5), Kaiserslauten (23.5), Trippstadt, Kaeshofen, Johanniskreuz (2–3.7), Trippstadt, on the Platersberg, on the Schaenzel, Johanniskreuz (13.7). 1796—with the Prussian Corps of Observation on the Weser. 1806—Auerstedt (14.10), capitulated at Prenzlau (28.10), depot at Anklam (1.11).

Standards

Colonel's—white, gold centre disc with the motto 'nec soli cedit' on the left with an eagle flying towards the sun, gold embroidery, white pole with gold inlay. No regimental standard.

Regiment No. 4 Founded 16.6.1646 as Dragoon Guards, from 1714 cuirassiers.

Colonel-in-Chief

23.9.1785, Karl Friedrich Freiherr von Mengden; 22.8.1796, Karl Friedrich Ernst Graf Truchsess zu Waldburg; 11.6.1800, Ernst Philipp von Wagenfeld.

Depots

1791–1793—Neustadt O.S., Oberglogau, Krapitz; 1797–1806—Warsaw.

Battles

1794—Grabow; 1806—on the Utrata (Blonie) (26.11), Mława (25.12); 1807—Liebstadt (5.2), Wackern (8.2), Eylau (8.2), Bischofstein (21.2), Braunsberg (26.2), Gollau (13.6), Königsberg (14.6), Schoenbusch (14.6).

Standards

Colonel's—white, crimson centre disc with motto 'nec soli cedit', silver embroidery, crimson pole with gold inlay. *Regimental*—crimson, silver centre disc with motto 'nec soli cedit', silver embroidery, crimson pole with gold inlay.

Regiment No. 5 Founded 1683, later became Dragoon Regiment No. 2.

Colonel-in-Chief

16.3.1782, Ludwig Alexander Prinz von Württemberg; 2.10.1800, Abraham von Bailliodz.

Depots

1788–1798—Treptow/Rega, Wollin, Dramburg; 1796–1806—Treptow/Rega, Greifenberg, Koerlin, Wollin, Dramburg.

Battles



The 'Black Hussars' capturing the Eagle and colour of the French 55th Line at Heilsberg, 10 June 1807. (Richard Knoetel)

1794—campaign in Poland, Gnesen (3.9), Storchnest (25.8); 1806—Jena (14.10); 1807—Kolberg 1/2 depot (18.2–2.7), Danzig 1/2 depot (10.3–24.5).

Standards

Colonel's—white, light blue centre disc, fringe and monogram gold, wreath silver, blue pole with gold inlay. *Regimental*—white with light blue cross, motto in gold on a blue band, otherwise as *Colonel's*.

Regiment No. 6 Founded 1689, disbanded 1806.

Colonel-in-Chief

16.12.1787, Karl August Herzog von Sachsen-Weimar; 29.12.1794, Karl Wilhelm von Byern; 2.10.1800, Christian Heinrich von Quitzow.

Depots

1796—Aschersleben, Kroppenstedt; 1797–1800—border duty at Minden; 1801–1806—Aschersleben, Oschersleben, Kroppenstedt.

Battles

1792—Longwy (14–23.8), Verdun (30.8–2.9), Valmy (20.9), Königstein (6.12); 1793—Hochheim (6.1), Schloss Königstein (7.2–8.3), Stromberg (20.3), Mainz (24.3–22.7), Waldalgesheim (26–27.3), Marcinborn (31.5), Weisenau (28.6), Rhine islands near Mainz (29–30.6), Landau (30.7–29.9), St. Ingbert (28.9); 1794—Kaiserslauten (23.5), Meckenheim (30.6), Kaiserslauten (20.7), Budenheim (4.9), Kaiserslauten (20.9); 1796—Prussian Corps of Observation on the Weser from 22.5; 1806—Auerstedt (14.10), Magdeburg Depot (23.10–8.11), capitulated at Anklam (1.11).

Standards

Colonel's—white, swallow-tail, centre disc blue, silver embroidery, blue pole with gold inlay. *Regimental*—blue, swallow-tail, silver centre disc, silver embroidery, blue pole with gold inlay.

Regiment No. 7 Founded 1688 as a dragoon regiment, from 1717 cuirassiers, disbanded 1806.

Colonel-in-Chief

12.11.1792, Hans Friedrich Heinrich von Borstell; 3.12.1804, Heinrich August von Reitzenstein.

Depots

1796—Salzwedel, Seehausen, Tangermuende, Arendsee, Osterburg; 1797–1800—border duty at Minden; 1801–1806—Salzwedel, Tangermuende, Osterburg, Seehausen.

Battles

1792—Longwy (14–23.8), Verdun (30.8–2.9), Valmy (20.9), Trier (6.11); 1793—Hochheim (6.1), Mainz (24.3–22.7), Pirmasens (14.9), Kaiserslauten (28–30.11); 1794—Kaiserslauten (23.5); 1796—Prussian Corps of Observation on the Weser from 22.5; 1806—Auerstedt (14.10), Magdeburg Depot (23.10–8.11); 1807—Danzig (10.3–24.5).

Standards

Colonel's—white, scarlet centre disc, silver embroidery, scarlet pole with gold inlay. *Regimental*—scarlet, silver centre disc, silver embroidery, scarlet pole with gold inlay.

Regiment No. 8 Founded 1689, disbanded 1807.

Colonel-in-Chief

2.9.1787, Karl Friedrich Adam Graf von Schlitz gen. Goertz; 12.9.1797, Ludwig Ferdinand Friedrich von Heising.

Depots

Ohlau, Strehlen, Grottkau, Muensterberg (to 1795, then Loewen).

Battles

1794—Kasimiers & Polinowka (20.7), Kasimiers (28.7); 1806—Auerstedt (14.10), Weimar (14.10), capitulated at Pasewalk (29.10); 1807—Schweidnitz, Depot (10.1–8.2).

Standards

Colonel's—white, swallow-tail, centre disc black, motto 'Nec soli cedit', gold fringe, silver embroidery, orange pole with gold inlay. *Regimental*—black, swallow-tail, centre disc gold, motto 'Pro

gloria et patria', silver embroidery, orange pole with gold inlay.

Regiment No. 9 Raised 1691, disbanded 1806.

Colonel-in-Chief

14.10.1787, Johann Wilhelm von Manstein; 23.1.1797, Friedrich Jakob von Holtzendorff.

Depots

1796–1806—Oppeln, Krappitz, Neustadt O.S., Falkenberg.

Battles

1794—Kosten (31.8); 1806—Jena (14.10), Gross-Wanzleben (20.10), capitulated at Pasewalk (29.10).

Standards

Colonel's—white, centre disc pink, silver embroidery, pink pole with gold inlay. *Regimental*—pink, centre disc silver, silver embroidery, pink pole with gold inlay.

Regiment No. 10 Founded 1691, disbanded 1806.

Designation

Regiment Gensdarmes

Depots

1719–1806—Berlin

Battles

1794—Rawka (6.6), Miedzycmie (13.11); 1806—Auerstedt (14.10), Wichmannsdorf (27.10), main body capitulated at Anklam (1.11), Luebeck, remnants (6.11), capitulated at Ratekau (7.11).

Standard

Colonel's—drap d'or, silver centre disc with eagle flying to the left, motto 'Pro gloria et Patria', silver embroidery, yellow pole with gold inlay.

Regiment No. 11 Founded 1691 as a dragoon regiment, cuirassiers from 1718, disbanded 1806.

Designation

Leibkarabiniers

Depots

1746–1797—Rathenow, Havelberg, Neuholdensleben, Genthin, Wolmirstedt, Sandau, Loburg; 1797–1800—border duties at Minden and Stolzenau; 1801–1806—Rathenow, Neuholdensleben, Havelberg, Genthin, Sandau.

Battles

1793—Venloo (11.2), Roermonde (5.3), Famars (23.5), Kaiserslauten (28–30.11); 1794—Kaiserslauten (23.5); 1796—Prussian Corps of Observation on the Weser (22.5); 1806—Auerstedt

(14.10), capitulated at Pasewalk (29.10).

Standards

Colonel's—white, blue centre disc, motto 'Nec soli cedit', silver wreath, gold embroidery, blue pole with gold inlay. *Regimental*—blue, silver centre disc, motto 'Nec soli cedit', silver embroidery, blue pole with gold inlay.

Regiment No. 12 Founded 1704 as dragoon regiment, cuirassiers from 1715, disbanded 1807.

Colonel-in-Chief

9.2.1763, Georg Ludwig von Dallwig; 2.10.1796, Jakob Friedrich von Berg; 1.3.1798, Georg Christian von Werther; 12.12.1803, Karl Wilhelm von Buenting.

Depots

1791–1793—Ratibor, Leobschuetz, Gleiwitz, Zauditz, (until 1792) Bauerwitz; 1797–1803—Ratibor, Katscher, Leobschuetz, Oberglogau; 1804–1806—Ratibor, Leobschuetz, Oberglogau, Bauerwitz.

Battles

1794—Boleslawice (November); 1806—Auerstedt (14.10), capitulated at Pasewalk (29.10); 1807—Kosel, depot (23.1–1.7).

Standards

Colonel's—white, orange centre disc, silver embroidery, black pole with gold inlay. *Regimental*—orange, silver centre disc and embroidery, black pole with gold inlay.

Regiment No. 13 Founded 1740.

Designation

Regiment der Garde du Corps

Depots

Potsdam, Berlin, Charlottenburg.

Battles

1794—Biczin (17.11); 1806—Auerstedt (14.10), Muehlhausen (17.10); 1807—Heilsberg (5.1), Bartenstein (7.1), Schippenbeil (9.1), (14.1), (17.1), Mewe (30.1), Marienfelde (8.2), Stolpen (9.3), Gollau (13.6), Koenigsberg (14.6).

Standard

Colonel's—drap d'argent, eagle flying to left, silver wreath, gold embroidery, white pole with gold inlay.



Queen Louise of Prussia inspecting her Dragoon Regiment (No. 5). (Richard Knoetel)

DRAGOONS

Regiment No. 1 Founded 1689, disbanded 1806.

Colonel-in-Chief

26.6.1774, Friedrich Albrecht Karl Hermann Graf von Wylich und Lottum; 29.12.1794, Ludwig Prinz von Preussen; 26.1.1797, Otto Leopold Ehrenreich von Gloeden; 9.2.1797, Ludwig Herzog von Pfalz-Zweibruecken; 24.2.1799, Ludwig Herzog von Pfalz-Bayern; 19.4.1799, Ludwig Kurfuerst von Pfalz-Bayern; 9.2.1806, Ludwig Koenig von Bayern.

Depots

Schwedt, Wriezen, Schoenfliess, Greifenhagen, Lipphene, Posen, Gnesen, Rogowo, Schroda.

Battles

1792—Valmy (20.9), Frankfurt/Main (2.12); 1793—Koenigstein (7.2–8.3), Mainz (23.3–23.7), Pirmasens (14.9), Kaiserslauten (28–30.11); 1794—Kaiserslauten (23.5); 1806—Auerstedt (14.10), Luebeck (6.11), capitulated at Ratekau (7.11); 1807—Danzig (10.3–24.5).

Standards

Colonel's—white, swallow-tailed, centre disc lemon yellow, gold embroidery, motto 'Nec soli cedit'. *Regimental*—lemon yellow, centre disc white, pole yellow with gold inlay.

Regiment No. 2 Founded 1725, disbanded 1806.

Colonel-in-Chief

14.12.1781, Johann Christoph von Mahlen; 4.5.1790, Karl Wilhelm Friedrich von Schmettau;



Blücher as a lieutenant general in the uniform of his Hussar Regiment (No. 8), 1802–6. Note the 'Pour le Mérite' at his throat and the Star of the 'Black Eagle' Order on his chest.

23.1.1797, Wolf Moritz von Prittwitz.

Depots

Lueben, Raudten, Haynau, Polkwitz, Neusalz/Oder.

Battles

1792—Valmy (20.9), Frankfurt/Main (2.12); 1793—Mainz (23.3–23.7); 1794—Kaiserslauten (23.5), (20.7), (20.9); 1806—Jena (14.10), capitulated at Prenzlau (28.10).

Standards

Colonel's—red with white cross, yellow centre disc, gold embroidery, motto 'Nec soli cedit'.
Regimental—red with yellow cross, white centre disc, yellow pole with gold inlay.

Regiment No. 3 Founded 1704, disbanded 1806.

Colonel-in-Chief

4.6.1792, Wolf Moritz von Prittwitz; 23.1.1797, Hans Karl Ludolph von Strantz; 2.10.1800, Friedrich Wilhelm von Irwing.

Depots

Friedeberg/Nm., Arnswalde, Berlinchen, (from 1796) Driesen.

Battles

1794—Warsaw (27.7–6.9); 1806—Auerstedt (14.10), Luebeck (6.11), capitulated at Ratekau (7.11).

Standards

Colonel's—white, swallow-tailed, centre disc purple, gold embroidery, motto 'Nec soli cedit'.
Regimental—purple, silver centre disc, gold embroidery, purple pole with gold inlay.

Regiment No. 4 Founded 1741.

Colonel-in-Chief

12.11.1792, Friedrich Heinrich von Katte.

Depots

Landsberg/Warthe, Woldenberg, Baerwalde.

Battles

1792—Longwy (14–23.8), Verdun (31.8–2.9), Valmy (20.9), Frankfurt/Main (2.12); 1793—Mainz (23.3–23.7), Pirmasens (14.9), Kaiserslauten (28–30.11), Scheerhoehle (26.12); 1794—Kaiserslauten (23.5), (20.7), (20.9); 1806—Jena (14.10), Luebeck (6.11), capitulated at Ratekau (7.11).

Standards

Colonel's—white, swallow-tailed, blue centre disc, gold embroidery, white pole with gold inlay.
Regimental—unknown.

Regiment No. 5 Founded 1717.

Colonel-in-Chief

2.8.1769, Christian Friedrich Karl Alexander Markgraf von Anspach-Bayreuth; 5.3.1806, Regiment Koenigin-Dragoner (Queen's Dragoon Regiment).

Depots

Pasewalk, Gartz, Ueckermuende, Treptow/Tollensee, Gollnow, Massow, Naugard, Bahn.

Battles

1792—Longwy (20–23.8), Verdun (30.8–2.9), Valmy (20.9), Frankfurt/Main (2.12); 1793—Hochheim (6.1), Mainz (23.3–23.7), Landau (18.9–27.12); 1794—Kaiserslauten (23.5), numerous skirmishes; 1795—on the demarcation line on the Ems and in Westphalia (26.5–20.7); 1806—coastal duties against the Swedes (5.5–15.9), Auerstedt (14.10), Halberstadt (19.10), observation of the Nogat and Vistula (19.11–1.1.1807); 1807—operations against Polish insurgents (10.1–16.2), Danzig (10.3–22.5).

Standards

Colonel's—white, swallow-tailed, black centre disc, gold embroidery, motto 'Nec soli cedit'.
Regimental—black, swallow-tailed, white centre disc, black pole with gold inlay.

Regiment No. 6 Founded 1717.

Colonel-in-Chief

9.4.1790, Philipp August Wilhelm von Werther;
30.4.1803, Johann Kasimir von Auer; 20.3.1807,
Christoph Johann Friedrich von Zieten. *

Depots

Koenigsberg, Wehlau, Allenburg, Labiau, Gerdaunen, (from 1800) Darkehmen.

Battles

1794—campaign in Poland; 1806—Tuchel (14.11), Sorquitten (31.12); 1807—Eylau (8.2), Heilsberg (10.6).

Standards

Colonel's—red with white cross, blue centre disc, gold embroidery. *Regimental*—red with blue cross, red centre disc, gold embroidery, blue pole with gold inlay.

Regiment No. 7 Founded 1727.

Colonel-in-Chief

31.8.1792, Wilhelm Friedrich von Schenck;
30.4.1803, Friedrich Ludwig von Pastau;
3.10.1805, Adrian Gottlieb von Rhein; 12.11.1806,
Joseph Theodor Sigmund von Bacsko.

Depot

Tilsit

Battles

1794—Wilkowiszki (23.9); 1806—Soldau (25.12), Gross-Schiemanen (30.12); 1807—Eylau (8.2), Heilsberg (10.6).

Standards

Colonel's—red with white cross, blue centre disc, gold embroidery. *Regimental*—red with blue cross containing white cross, black centre disc, blue pole with gold inlay.

Regiment No. 8 Founded 1744.

Colonel-in-Chief

25.9.1790, Georg Friedrich von Bardeleben;
26.4.1801, Karl Gottlieb von Busch; 12.5.1803,
Christian Karl von Esebeck.

Depot

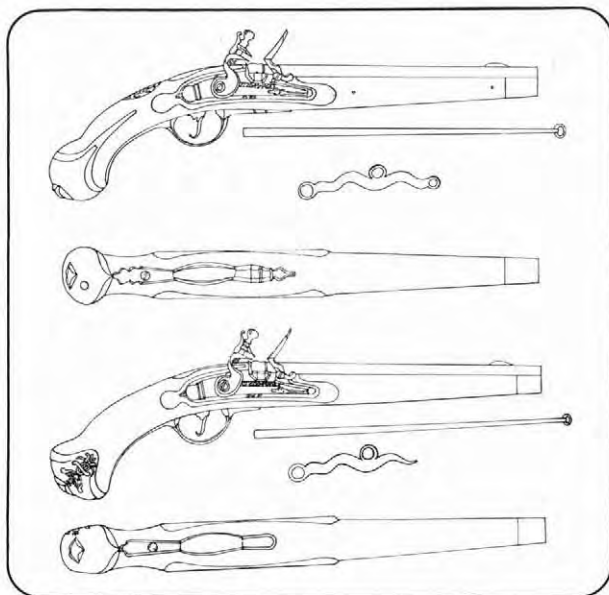
Insternburg

Battles

1794—Raigrod (9-10.7), Biala (19.10); 1806—Schulitz (15.11), Soldau (25.12), Gross-Schiemanen (30.12); 1807—Eylau (8.2).

Standards

Colonel's—red with white cross, blue centre disc, gold embroidery. *Regimental*—red with blue cross,



1789 pattern pistol. There were a number of different versions of this weapon: the cuirassiers had the longest, the hussars the shortest. The conical touchhole allowed the pistol to 'prime itself' while the user was ramming the charge home. (Reproduced with the kind permission of Biblio-Verlag, Osnabrück, Germany)

blue centre disc, blue pole with gold inlay.

Regiment No. 9 Founded 1743, disbanded 1807.

Colonel-in-Chief

12.11.1792, Hieronymus von Brueckner; 1.3.1798,
Friedrich Wilhelm Graf von Hertzberg.

Depots

Deutsch-Eylau, Bischofswerder, Christburg, (from 1802) Saalfeld.

Battles

1794—Warsaw (27.7-6.9); 1806—Halle (17.10), Luebeck (6.11), capitulated at Ratekau (7.11); 1807—Depot Kranzkuhren (17.6).

Standards

Colonel's—red with white cross, gold centre disc and embroidery. *Regimental*—red with yellow cross, white centre disc, white pole with gold inlay.

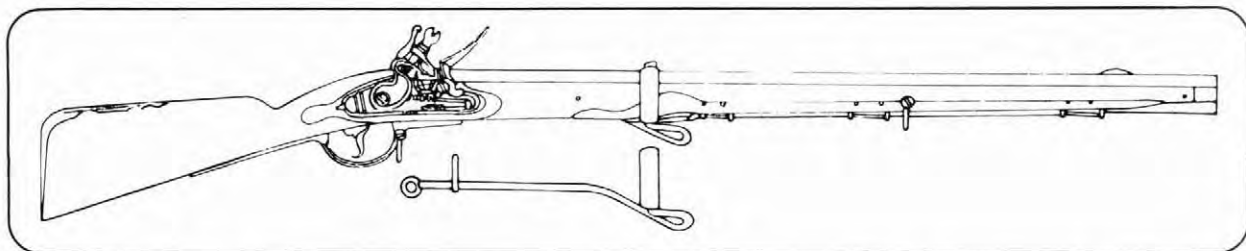
Regiment No. 10 Founded 1743, disbanded 1807.

Colonel-in-Chief

25.9.1790, Sylvius Heinrich Moritz von Frankenberg und Proschlitz; 31.1.1795, Karl Gottlieb von Busch; 26.4.1801, Christian Heinrich von Manstein; 19.8.1806, Ulrich Leberecht von Heyking.

Depots

1796-1797—Osterode, Mohrungen, Wormditt, Saalfeld, Liebstadt; 1797-1800—Prasnycz, Mlawa,



Rifled cavalry carbine, 1787 pattern. This weapon was used by the carabineers of the cuirassier and dragoon regiments. (Biblio)

Bialla, (to 1798) Johannisburg, Szuczyn, (from 1798) Myszyniec; 1801—Osterode; 1802–1806—Osterode, Hohenstein, Ortelsburg, Strasburg/Westpr., Loebau.

Battles

1793—Danzig (28.3–4.4); 1794—Warsaw (27.7–6.9), numerous skirmishes in the Polish campaign; 1806—Halle (17.10), Luebeck (6.11), capitulated at Ratekau (7.11); 1807—Depot Kranzkuhren (17.6).

Standards

Colonel's—red with white cross, gold centre disc, gold embroidery. *Regimental*—red with yellow cross, black centre disc, gold embroidery, yellow pole with gold inlay.

Regiment No. 11 Founded 1741, disbanded 1806.

Colonel-in-Chief

20.5.1789, Karl Wilhelm von Tschirschky; 5.11.1793, Ludwig Ernst von Voss; 19.8.1806, August Friedrich Erdmann von Krafft.

Depots

Sagan, Freistadt, Sprottau, Gruenberg.

Battles

1792—Valmy (20.9); 1793—Pirmasens (14.9), Kaiserslauten (28–30.11); 1794—Kaiserslauten (23.5), (20.9); 1806—Jena (14.10), capitulated at Prenzlau (28.10).

Standards

Colonel's—drap d'argent with white cross, yellow centre disc, gold embroidery. *Regimental*—drap d'argent with yellow cross, centre disc drap d'argent, gold embroidery, yellow pole with gold inlay.

Regiment No. 12 Founded 1742, disbanded 1807.

Colonel-in-Chief

4.6.1780, Johann Nikolaus von Kalkreuth; 5.11.1793, Joseph Albrecht Christoph von

Bieberstein-Pilchowsky; 12.9.1797, Karl Friedrich von Bruesewitz; 24.9.1806, Friedrich von der Osten.

Depots

1796—Kosten, Piczdy, Koschmin, Krotoschin, Karge, Schmiegel; 1797—Kosten, Koschmin, Karge, Schmiegel; 1798–1799—Kosten, Schmiegel, Peisern, Karge, Koschmin; 1800–1806—Kosten, Krotoschin, Schmiegel, Meseritz, Peisern.

Battles

1794—Rawka (6.6), Warsaw (27.7–6.9); 1806—Luebeck (6.11), capitulated at Ratekau (7.11); 1807—Kosel (23.1–1.7).

Standards

Colonel's—white, light red centre disc, gold embroidery. *Regimental*—light red, white centre disc, gold embroidery, red pole with gold inlay.

Regiment No. 13 Founded 1802, disbanded 1807.

Colonel-in-Chief

Johann Stephan von Rouquette.

Depots

Prasznycz, Mlawa, Myszyniec, Kolno, Scuczyn.

Battles

1806—Bromberg (15.11); 1807—Eylau (8.2), Danzig (10.3–24.5).

Standards

Colonel's—white, blood-red centre disc, gold embroidery. *Regimental*—blood-red, white centre disc, gold embroidery, blue pole with gold inlay.

Regiment No. 14 Founded 1803, disbanded 1806.

Colonel-in-Chief

Georg Friedrich von Wobeser.

Depots

Muenster, Hildesheim, Warburg, Duderstadt, Warendorf.

Battles

1806—Jena (14.10), capitulated at Prenzlau (28.10), Wolgast (2–3.11), Ratekau (7.11).

Standards

Colonel's—white, light blue centre disc, gold

embroidery. *Regimental*—light blue, white centre disc, gold embroidery, blue pole with gold inlay.

HUSSARS

Regiment No. 1 Founded 1721, disbanded 1806.

Colonel-in-Chief

15.9.1779, Freiherr Georg Oswald von Czettritz;

26.1.1797, Anton Wilhelm von L'Estocq;

15.5.1803, Ernst Philipp von Gettkandt.

Depots

1796–1800—Guhrau, Trachenberg, Wohlau, Winzig, Militsch, Koeben, Steinau, Sulau, Herrnstadt, Prausnitz; 1801–1806—Wohlau, Guhrau, Herrnstadt, Militsch, Koeben. From 1804 also Trachenberg, Sulau, Prausnitz, Steinau, Winzig.

Battles

1794—Rawka (6.6), Warsaw (27.7–6.9), Kapinas (11.11); 1806—Jena (14.10), capitulated at Anklam (1.11).

Regiment No. 2 Founded 1730, disbanded 1806.

Colonel-in-Chief

1.3.1786, Karl August Baron von Eben und Brunnen; 29.12.1794, Friedrich Eberhard Siegmund Guenther von Goeckingk; 19.10.1805, Wilhelm Heinrich von Rudorff.

Depots

Berlin, Fuerstenwalde, Muellrose, from 1803 Beeskow.

Battles

1792—Longwy (14–23.8), Verdun (30.8–2.9), Valmy (20.9); 1793—Mainz (23.3–23.7), Kaiserslauten (28–30.11); 1794—Kaiserslauten (23.5); 1796—from 22.5 with the Prussian Corps of Observation on the Weser; 1806—Auerstedt (14.10), Luebeck (6.11), capitulated at Ratekau (7.11); 1807—Heilsberg (10.6).

Regiment No. 3 Founded 1740, disbanded 1806.

Colonel-in-Chief

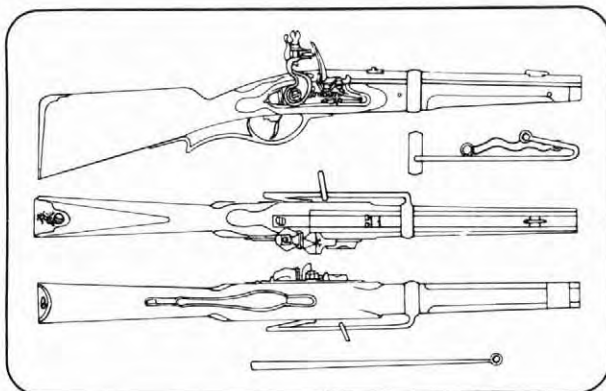
23.5.1788, Georg Ludwig Egidius von Koehler; 24.6.1796, Friedrich Ludwig von der Trenck; 17.9.1797, Dietrich Wilhelm von Schultz; 19.11.1803, August Wilhelm von Pletz.

Depots

Bernstadt, Konstadt, Oels, Trebnitz, Wartenberg, Pitschen, Reichthal, Festenberg, Juliusburg, (to 1799) Rosenberg, (from 1800) Medzibor.

Battles

1792—Verdun (30.8–2.9), Valmy (20.9); 1793—



Rifled hussar carbine, 1787 pattern: note how much shorter this weapon is than the cuirassier and dragoon pattern. (Biblio)

Mainz (23.3–23.7); 1794—Kaiserslauten (23.5); 1806—Auerstedt (14.10), Luebeck (6.11), capitulated at Ratekau (7.11); 1807—Brieg (8–16.1).

Regiment No. 4 Founded 1741.

Colonel-in-Chief

Eugen Prinz von Wuerttemberg.

Depots

1796–1803—Kempen, Ostrowo, Krzepice, Wirschau, Zoreck, Bojeslawice, Dzialoczyn, Pilicze, Wielun, (only 1796) Grabowa, (from 1797) Namslau; 1804–1806—Namslau, Kempen, Ostrowo, Rosenberg, Wireschau, Zoreck, Bojeslawice, Dzialoczyn, Pilicze, Wielun.

Battles

1794—Rawka (6.6), Warsaw (27.7–6.9), Bromberg (2.10); 1806—Auerstedt (14.10); 1807—Heilsberg (22.2).

Regiment No. 5 Founded 1741.

Colonel-in-Chief

23.5.1788, Friedrich Eberhard Siegmund Guenther von Goeckingk; 29.12.1794, Friedrich Wilhelm von Suter; 20.12.1804, Moritz von Prittwitz.

Depots

Wirballen, Neustadt, Westitten, Prenn, Sokolka, Serrey, Przeroslen, Wilkowischki, Suwalki, Kalwary, Schirwindt, Mariampol.

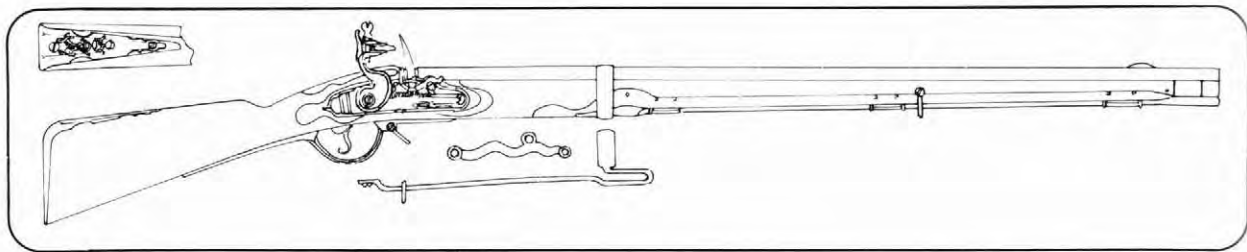
Battles

1794—various skirmishes; 1806—various skirmishes; 1807—Eylau (8.2), Heilsberg (10.6).

Regiment No. 6 Founded 1741.

Colonel-in-Chief

29.12.1791, Erich Magnus von Wolfradt;



Smoothbore carbine for dragoons and cuirassiers, 1787 pattern. (Biblio)

17.8.1799, Ludwig Schimmelfennig von der Oye; 25.1.1807, Friedrich Ferdinand Fuerst von Anhalt-Koethen-Pless.

Depots

Gleiwitz, Beuthen, Gross-Strehlitz, Nicolai, Ujest, Peiskretscham, Pless, Loslau, Lublinitz, Zelasno, Rybnik.

Battles

1792—Verdun (30.8–2.9), Valmy (20.9); 1793—Mainz (23.3–23.7), Pirmasens (14.9), Kaiserslauten (28–30.11); 1794—Kaiserslauten (23.5), (20.9); 1806—Saalfeld (10.10), Auerstedt (14.10); 1807—Heilsberg (22.2).

Regiment No. 7 Founded 1743, disbanded 1807.

Colonel-in-Chief

13.4.1792, Friedrich Ludwig von der Trenck; 24.6.1796, Georg Ludwig Egidius von Koehler.

Depots

1792—Schneidemuehl, Nakel, Barcin, Schubin, Lobsens, Schoenlanke, Deutsch-Krone, Finlehne, Inowracław; 1796–1798—Kutno, Sagurów, Kowel, Slupe, Klodowa, Kollo, Rawa, Illow, (from 1798 also) Wolberzo, Szadek.

Battles

1793—Zirke (29.1); 1794—Rawka (6.6), Warsaw (27.7–6.9), Bromberg (2.10); 1806—Jena (14.10), Luebeck (6.11), capitulated at Ratekau (7.11) and Hameln (22.11); 1807—Braunsberg (8.6).

Regiment No. 8 Founded 1743.

Colonel-in-Chief

6.7.1787, Johann Wilhelm Graf von der Goltz; 4.6.1794, Gebhard Leberecht von Bluecher.

Depots

1796–1801—I. Battalion: border duties at Minden and Muenster; II. Battalion: Buetow, Neustettin, Belgard, Rummelsburg. 1802–1806—I. Battalion: Muenster; II. Battalion: Stolp, Rummelsburg, Belgard, Buetow, Neustettin, Schlawe.

Battles

1793—Famars (Hasnon) (23.5), Kaiserslauten (28–30.11); 1794—Kaiserslauten (23.5), (20.7), (20.9); 1795—on the line of demarcation on the Ems and in Westphalia; 1796—with the Corps of Observation on the Weser from 22.5; 1806—Auerstedt (14.10), Luebeck (6.11), capitulated at Ratekau (7.11); 1807—Graudenz (22.1–1.7).

Regiment No. 9 Founded in 1744 as the 'Korps Bosniaken'.

Colonel-in-Chief or designation

3.2.1788, Heinrich Johann Freiherr von Guenther; 14.10.1799, Korps Towarczys; 30.4.1803, Anton Wilhelm von L'Estocq; 26.7.1807, Ulanen-Regiment.

Depots

1796—Sokoczyn, Lomza, Ostrolenka, Mława, Kleczel, Prasznycz, Bransk, Wyskowa, Knyszyn, Ostrow; 1797–1806—Tykoczin, Ostrolenka, Drohocyn, Zabłudów, Bransk, Wyskowa, Knyszyn, Ostrow, Bocky, Lomza.

Tartaren-Pulk

1795—Augustowo; 1796–1806—Augustowo, Suchowola, Raygrod, Janowa, (to 1803) Goniendz, (from 1801) Sokolka, (from 1804) Lipsk.

Battles

1794—numerous skirmishes in Poland; 1806—Thorn (5.12), Gross-Schiemanen (30.12); 1807—Eylau (8.2), Heilsberg (10.6).

Regiment No. 10 Founded 1773, disbanded 1806.

Colonel-in-Chief

23.3.1787, Friedrich Gideon von Wolky; 23.1.1797, Karl Ludwig von Lediwary; 1.10.1799, Friedrich Daniel von Glaser; 3.12.1804, Friedrich von Usedom.

Depots

1796—Warsaw, Gura; 1797–1799—Warsaw, Neuhoof, Biezun, Mieczanow, Lipno, Rypin, Praga, Novamiasta, (to 1798) Gura, (from 1799) Skiernewice; 1800–1806—Skiernewice, Warsaw,

Neuhof, Bieczun, Mzecznow, Lipno, Rypin, Rawa, Racionz, Blonie.

Battles

1794—numerous skirmishes in Poland; 1806—Halle (17.10), capitulated at Kuestrin (1.11), Wismar (5.11).

Battalion No. 11 Founded 1792, disbanded 1806.

Colonel-in-Chief or designation

27.3.1792, Christian Alexander von Frankenberg;
13.5.1795, Johann Anton Gustav von Sass;
25.9.1795, Ansbachsches Husaren-Battalion;
15.4.1806, Ernst Christian von Bila.

Depots

1792–1796—Ansbach, Neustadt an der Aisch, Gunzenhausen, Feuchtwangen, (from 1794) Uffenheim; 1797–1806—Neustadt an der Aisch, Feuchtwangen, Gunzenhausen, Ansbach, Uffenheim, Troppach.

Battles

1796—occupation of the suburbs of Nuremberg;
1806—Jena (14.10), capitulated at Anklam (1.11).

The Plates

A1: Trooper, Cuirassier Regiment von Malschitzky (No. 2), 1800; (1806, von Beeren)

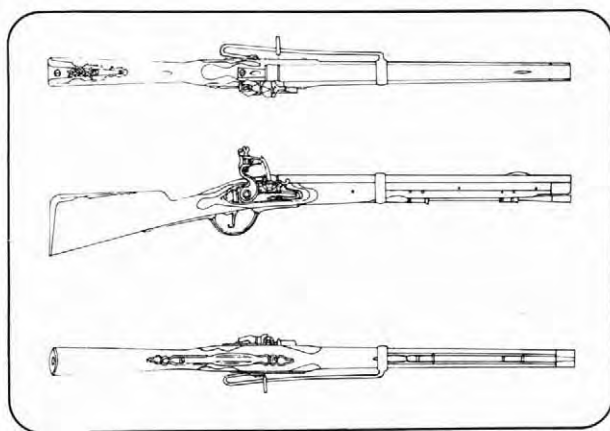
This regiment retained the old yellow tunics throughout the period in question, thereby earning the nickname of 'Yellow Riders' ('gelbe Reiter'); the remainder of the cuirassier regiments wore white tunics. Regiment von Beeren was incorporated into the Brandenburg Cuirassiers in 1808, and the yellow tunics continued to be worn for some time thereafter. (After Ramm)

A2: Trooper, Cuirassier Regiment von Bailliodz (No. 5), 1806

A good illustration of the equipment carried by the cuirassier trooper in 1806. Note the short queue tied with a black band; the ornate lace trim on the shoulder straps, carbine belt and cuffs; and the heavily embroidered and decorated sabretasche. The cartridge box contained 30 rounds for the carbine. (After Kling)

A3: Trumpeter, Cuirassier Regiment von Quitzow (No. 6), 1806

Throughout the 18th century and up to 1807,



Short smoothbore hussar carbine, 1787 pattern. (Biblio)

Prussian trumpeters wore highly decorated uniforms—note the lace trim along the seams, down the front of the tunic, on the collar, cuffs and tails; the 'swallows' nests' on the shoulders, and the trim on the crossbelt and waistbelt. Trumpeters had NCO status, and this is indicated by the black and white tassel on the sword knot. (After Kling).

B1: Officer, Garde du Corps, 1806

This officer is in parade dress and at 'present arms'. The Garde du Corps was the élite cavalry regiment of the army, and the king was its Colonel-in-Chief. (After Henschel)

B2: NCO, Garde du Corps, 1806

This NCO is also in parade dress and at 'present arms'. This plate is based on a contemporary water-colour by Henschel. On the original the hilt of the sword is shown as being silver, but other sources such as Thuemen and Kling indicate yellow metal, so this plate has been amended accordingly.

B3: Trooper, Garde du Corps, 1806

The last of this trio is also in parade dress and at 'present arms', with a cavalry carbine. Note the hook on the carbine by which it was clipped on to the shoulder belt when mounted. (After Henschel)

C1: Carabineer, Dragoon Regiment von Gilsa, 1792

The carabineers were selected personnel, armed with rifled weapons. They were trained to perform specialised duties such as scouting, picketing and skirmishing. Being thus selected and trained, they enjoyed the privileges of NCO status. (After Kling)



Left and Middle

Towarczy, 1806/07; by Ludwig Scharf. Blue tunic with red facings, saddle cloth and lance pennant. Blue braid trim, with yellow piping on saddle cloth. Red and white barrel sash. Yellow aiguillettes; white buttons and hat cords; red hat badge, black tip on white plume; blue trousers with red stripe. Note pistol hanging from hook on cross belt.

Right

Trumpeter, Towarczys, 1799: see Plate H2 for an interpretation of this uniform.

C2: Trooper, Dragoon Regiment von Eisebeck (No. 8), 1806

This figure is in campaign dress and at 'shoulder arms'. Note the arrangement of the belts, the gauntlets and the knee boots. (After Kling)

C3: Trooper, King of Bavaria's Dragoon Regiment (No. 1), 1806

A good opportunity to examine the equipment carried by a dragoon trooper when on campaign. Note the wide carbine belt, the cartridge box worn over the other shoulder, and the sword hung from the waist belt. (After Kling)

D1: Cuirassier officer in overcoat, Regiment von Reitzenstein (No. 7), 1806

This 'Ueberrock' could be worn on or off duty in bad weather. The ankle-length greatcoat was also worn on occasions, but unlike the overcoat this did not have the collar and cuffs in regimental colour. (After Kling)

D2: NCO, Queen's Dragoon Regiment, 1806

This is typical of the uniform worn by all dragoon

NCOs in the Prussian Army at this time. Note the distinctions: the black tip on the plume, the silver shoulder board on the left shoulder, the cuff lace and the sword knot. (After Kling)

D3: Trumpeter, Queen's Dragoon Regiment, 1806

Musicians in most armies at this time wore more ornate uniforms, but this was not merely for show. Before the invention of electronic communications musicians played a vital rôle on the battlefield, as they conveyed orders given by the commanding officer to the entire regiment or squadron. A bright uniform was essential: officers had to be able to pick out their trumpeters in the heat of battle, and troopers had to be able to see where the signals were coming from. (After Kling)

E1: NCO, Hussar Battalion No. 11, 1792-1804

This formation was first raised in 1792 when the territories of Ansbach-Bayreuth were acquired by Brandenburg-Prussia. This NCO's distinctions include the black tip on the plume, the fox fur on the pelisse and the silver lace on the mirliton. The regiment was disbanded when Prussia lost Ansbach-Bayreuth once more after the war of 1806. (Based on a contemporary watercolour)

E2: Carabineer, Hussar Regiment No. 1, 1794

Hussars were required to fight both on horseback and dismounted; in effect, they were irregular mounted infantry. This regiment fought in the Polish campaign. (Based on a *Fanfaro* plate)

E3: NCO, Hussar Regiment No. 1, 1794

Note the NCO's distinctions—plume, black and white cords, and cuff lace. Note also the way in which the sabre is hanging from his wrist by the sword knot. This was more than a decoration, allowing a cavalryman to let go of his sword while using firearms or controlling his mount. (Based on a *Fanfaro* plate)

F1: Sergeant-major, Hussar Regiment No. 8, 1806

The purpose of this illustration is to show one of the variety of types of headdress worn by the Prussian hussars in the 1806 campaign. (Based on a *Fanfaro* plate)

F2: Trooper, Hussar Regiment No. 7, 1806

This regiment had numerous successes in action from its founding in 1741; however, things went badly for it at Saalfeld and Auerstedt in 1806, and it was eventually disbanded. Note the way in which the carbine hangs when hooked on to the shoulder belt. See Plate G2 for an illustration of an officer of this regiment. (Based on a *Fanfaro* plate)

F3: Trooper, Life Hussar Regiment Rudorff (No. 2), 1806

This trooper is at 'present arms'. Note the shako, which was new issue at this date, but was worn by some hussar regiments in the 1806 campaign. See Plate G3 for a trumpeter of this regiment. (After Henschel)

G1: Officer, Hussar Regiment No. 5, 1806

Officers' distinctions included silver lace and fittings. Note the shako which, by 1808, was worn by all hussars. (Based on a *Fanfaro* plate)

G2: Officer, Hussar Regiment No. 7, 1806

It is interesting to note that this officer is wearing the newer shako, whereas the trooper (F2) is still sporting the older mirliton. (Based on a *Fanfaro* plate)

G3: Trumpeter, Hussar Regiment No. 2, 1806/07

Note the highly ornate lace worn by this musician. Note also the mirliton. The trooper of this regiment illustrated as F3 is wearing the new shako. (Based on a *Fanfaro* plate)

H1: Noble, 1st Squadron, Regiment Towarczys, 1806

H2: Trumpeter, Regiment Towarczys, 1799

H3: Carabineer, Regiment Towarczys, 1806

Although a trooper is not illustrated here, it should be remembered that this was the only lancer formation in the Brandenburg-Prussian Army prior to the founding of the Uhlán regiments in 1808. This regiment originated in the 'Bosniaks' and, from 1800, was recruited from the lesser gentry of Prussia's newly acquired Polish provinces. (After a watercolour by Ludwig Scharf, based on contemporary sources, and a *Fanfaro* plate.)

Bibliography

Readers are referred to my two Men-at-Arms titles on Prussian infantry for details of the standard sources on Prussian military history. Works consulted specifically for this title included a number of regimental histories, the relevant regulations and the following works:

Die Kampfhandlungen der brandenburgisch-preussischen Armee 1626–1807 by Guenther Gieraths (Berlin 1964). This contains a large amount of historical information on the regiments of the 'Old' Prussian Army and the battles its regiments fought in.

Der Preussische Kavalleriedienst vor 1806 by Curt Jany (Berlin 1904). This gives information on the training of the cavalryman, the selection of horses and the tactics used.

Die Kürassier- und Dragoner-Regimenter seit Anfang des 18. Jahrhunderts bis zur Reorganisation der Armee 1808 by Constantin Kling (Weimar 1906).

Die Preussischen Husaren von den ältesten Zeiten bis zur Gegenwart by Friedrich Krippenstapel and Richard Knoetel (Berlin 1883).

Geschichte der Brandenburg-Preussischen Reiterei von den Zeiten des Grossen Kurfürsten bis zur Gegenwart—Band 1: Die alte Armee vom Grossen Kurfürsten bis zum Frieden von Tilsit by G. von Pelet-Narbonne (Berlin 1905).

A number of the colour illustrations of hussars were inspired by an attractive collection of plates known as *Fanfaro*. This series is still in production and is better referred to as *Die Geschichte der preussischen Husaren, Teil 1: die Zeit von 1721 bis 1806/07* (Hamburg 1980 to date).

Notes sur les planches en couleur

A1 Seul ce régiment conserva la tunique jaune d'ancien modèle et ses membres furent surnommés les 'gelbe Reiter'. La tunique jaune fut portée un certain temps après la fusion du régiment avec les Cuirassiers brandebourgeois en 1808. **A2** Remarquez la décoration de l'uniforme et de l'équipement avec des garnitures tressées. **A3** Les trompettes portaient des uniformes encore plus décorés—remarquez le gland de dragonne qui indique un grade de sous-officier.

B1 En tenue de parade, position 'Présentez armes', officier du régiment de cavalerie d'élite de toute l'armée. **B2** Uniforme équivalent pour sous-officier. **B3** Uniforme équivalent pour homme de troupe, position 'présentez armes' avec une carabine.

C1 Ces hommes sélectionnés, armés de carabines rayées et spécialement entraînés pour les escarmouches, avaient le grade de sous-officier. **C2** Notez l'arrangement des ceintures portées par un homme de troupe en tenue de campagne. **C3** Des ceintures différentes soutenaient la carabine, la cartouchière et l'épée.

D1 L'*Ueberrock* était porté durant le service et en dehors du service. Le manteau de cavalerie, également utilisé, n'avait pas de col et de manchettes aux couleurs du régiment. **D2** Distinctions typiques des sous-officiers des dragons: plume de chapeau, patte d'épaule gauche, passements de manchettes et gland de dragonne spécial. **D3** Autre uniforme de trompette, typiquement décoré—de façon voulue, afin qu'il soit vu sans difficultés par son officier durant la bataille.

E1 Créée lorsque la Prusse acquit le territoire d'Ansbach-Bayreuth en 1792, cette unité fut congédiée lorsque ces terres furent perdues de nouveau en 1806-07. **E2** Les Hussards devaient combattre à pied aussi bien qu'à dos de cheval et constituaient des éclaireurs et des tirailleurs polyvalents. **E3** Remarquez les distinctions de sous-officier, notamment les cordons noirs et blancs sur la coiffure. La dragonne était un article pratique et non seulement décoratif—elle permettait à l'homme de troupe de lâcher son sabre pour maîtriser son cheval ou utiliser des armes à feu.

F1 Une de diverses coiffures portées par les Hussards dans la campagne de 1806. **F2** En dépit de ses états de carrière brillants, ce régiment ne se distingua pas à Saalfeld et Auerstedt en 1806; il fut finalement congédié. **F3** Le nouveau shako était porté par certaines unités en 1806.

G1 Distinctions en argent pour officiers et le shako porté par tous les hussards deux ans après cette date. **G2** A comparer avec l'illustration F2: cet officier porte le nouveau shako alors que l'homme de troupe conserve l'ancien mirliton. **G3** Là aussi, comparez avec l'homme de troupe contemporain de cette unité, F3.

H Ayant pour origine les 'Bosniaks' (qui constituaient eux-mêmes une unité inspirée par le souvenir de l'efficacité des 'Croates' de l'Autriche-Hongrie dans les guerres du milieu du 18^e siècle), ces 'Towarczys' furent recrutés à partir de 1800 parmi les petits gentilhommes des provinces polonaises nouvelles acquises par la Prusse. Ils constituaient la seule unité portant des lances de l'armée avant la création des *Uhlans* en 1808.

Farbtafeln

A1 Dieses Regiment behielt als einziges die altmodische gelbe Uniformjacke bei, die Mitglieder trugen den Spitznamen 'gelbe Reiter'. Die gelbe Jacke wurde noch eine Zeitlang nach der Verbindung mit den Brandenburger Kürassieren im Jahre 1808 getragen. **A2** Man beachte die Verzierung der Uniform und Ausrüstung mit Tressenbesatz. **A3** Trompeter trugen noch stärker verzierte Uniformen; man beachte die Quaste am Portépée, die auf den Status eines Unteroffiziers verweist.

B1 Ein Offizier des Elite-Kavallerieregiments der Armee in Paradeuniform und 'Präsentiert das Gewehr'-Stellung. **B2** Die entsprechende Uniform eines Unteroffiziers. **B3** Die entsprechende Uniform eines gemeinen Soldaten, in 'Präsentiert das Gewehr'-Stellung mit Karabiner.

C1 Diese mit ausgewählten, mit Stutzbüchse bewaffneten und für Schützengraben echte ausgebildeten Männer haben den Status von Unteroffizieren. **C2** Man beachte die Anordnung des Gürtels, den die gemeinen Soldaten mit der Felduniform trugen. **C3** Eigene Gürtel stützten den Karabiner, den Munitionskasten und das Schwert.

D1 Der *Ueberrock* wurde sowohl im Dienst als auch ausser Dienst getragen. Die Alternative, ein bis auf die Fussgelenke reichender Uniformmantel, hatte keine Regimentsfarben für Kragen und Manschetten. **D2** Typische Kennzeichen für einen Dragoner-Unteroffizier: Hutfeder, linkes Schulterband, Spitzenbesatz an den Manschetten und Quaste am Portépée. **D3** Eine andere, typisch verzierte Trompeter-Uniform, durch die der Träger im Gefecht schnell zu identifizieren war.

E1 Diese Einheit wurde gegründet, als Preussen das Gebiet von Ansbach-Bayreuth im Jahre 1792 gewann, aber nach dem Verlust der Gebiete 1806/07 wieder aufgelöst. **E2** Husaren mussten sowohl zu Fuss als auch zu Pferde kämpfen und dienten gleichermassen als Späher und Gefechtsschützen. **E3** Man beachte die Kennzeichen des Unteroffiziers, darunter schwarze Kordeln am Kopfputz. Das Portépée war nicht nur dekorativ, sondern auch praktisch; der Soldat konnte seinen Säbel loslassen, um Feuerwaffen zu benutzen oder sein Pferd zu beruhigen.

F1 Eine der vielen Kopfbedeckungen, wie sie während der Kampagne von 1806 von den Husaren getragen wurden. **F2** Trotz ihrer glorreichen Vergangenheit war dieses Regiment 1806 bei Saalfeld und Auerstedt nicht erfolgreich und wurde schliesslich aufgelöst. **F3** Der neue Tschako wurde 1806 von einigen Einheiten getragen.

G1 Silberne Offiziersabzeichen und der zwei Jahre später von allen Husaren getragene Tschako. **G2** Man vergleiche dazu F2: dieser Offizier trägt den neuen Tschako, während der Soldat den alten Mirliton hat. **G3** Man vergleiche wiederum den zeitgenössischen Soldaten dieser Einheit auf F3.

H Die Bosniaks entstanden in Erinnerung an die guten Dienste der österreichisch-ungarischen Kroaten in den Kriegen um die Mitte des 18. Jahrhunderts; gemeinsam mit ihnen wurden um 1800 diese *Towarczys* rekrutiert, die aus dem niederen Adel der neuen preussischen Provinzen in Polen stammten. Sie waren die einzigen Lanzenträger der Armee vor der Gründung der Ulanen im Jahre 1808.

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